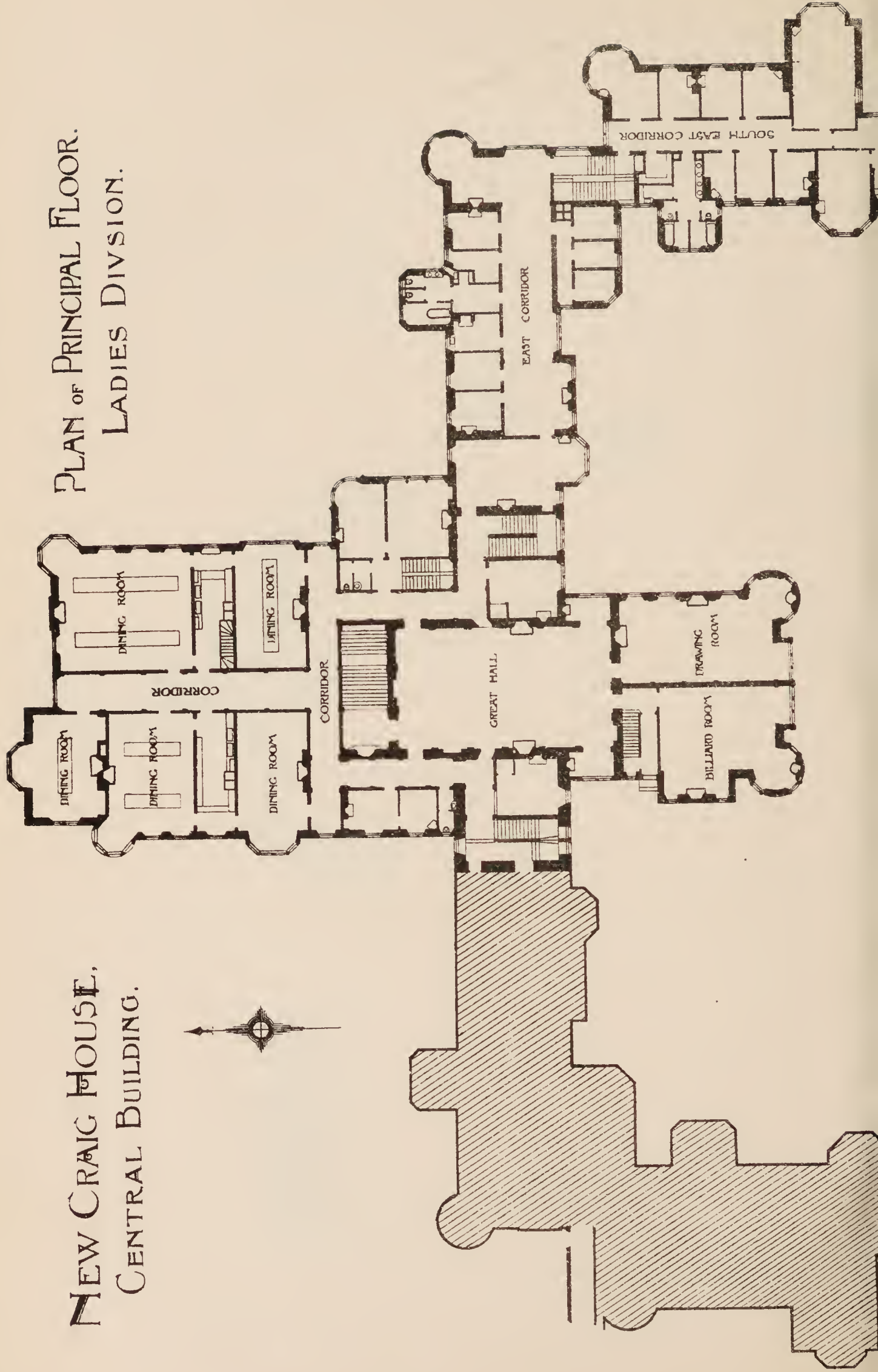




NEW CRAIG HOUSE, CENTRAL BUILDING.



PLAN OF PRINCIPAL FLOOR. LADIES DIVISION.



EIGHTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

FOR

THE INSANE.

~~~~~

**FOR THE YEAR 1898.**

~~~~~



MORNINGSIDE :

PRINTED AT THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM.



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ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

Patroness—The Queen.

OFFICE-BEARERS FOR 1899.

GOVERNOR.

THE DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH AND QUEENSBERRY.

DEPUTY-GOVERNORS.

THE EARL OF STAIR.
THE EARL OF ROSEBURY.
SIR JOHN COWAN, BART.

SIR DOUGLAS MACLAGAN.
SIR WILLIAM MUIR, K.C.S.I.,
D.C.L.

EXTRAORDINARY MANAGERS.

Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh.
Lord President of the Court of Session.
Lord Justice-Clerk of the Court of Justiciary.
Lord Advocate of Scotland.
Solicitor-General of Scotland.
Dean of the Faculty of Advocates.
Deputy-Keeper of Her Majesty's Signet.
Members of Parliament for the City.

Member of Parliament for the County
Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles.
Principal of the University of Edin.
President of the Royal College of Physicians.
President of the Royal College of Surgeons.
Senior Minister of Edinburgh.
Master of the Merchant Company.
Preses of the Society of Solicitors.
Dean of Guild of the City.
Deacon Convener of the Trades.

ORDINARY MANAGERS.

The Lord Provost (*ex off.*)
Professor John Rankine, Q.C., LL.D.
Professor Alex. Crum Brown.
John Boyd, Esq.
John Duncan, Esq., M.D.
Sir Alex. Christison, Bart.
James Campbell Irons, Esq., S.S.C.
James Howden, Esq., C.A.
Richard Clark, Esq.

Major-General Patrick Carfrae Dalmahoy.
John Ritchie Findlay, Esq.
Andrew Rutherford, Esq., Sheriff of the Lothians and Peebles.
Alex. Duncan Campbell, Esq.
Rev. J. Mitford Mitchell, D.D.
Andrew Beatson Bell, Esq.

Chairman of the Board—Sheriff Rutherford.

MEDICAL BOARD.

President of the Royal College of Physicians—
President of the Royal College of Surgeons—
Sir Douglas Maclagan—Dr G. W. Balfour—Dr P. Heron Watson.

David Scott Moncrieff, W.S., *Clerk and Treasurer.*
Rod. Scott Moncrieff, W.S., *Asst. Clerk and Treasurer.*

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT.

T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

LEWIS C. BRUCE, M.D., M.R.C.P.E.

CHARLES C. EASTERBROOK, M.A., M.B., C.M.

J. M. RUTHERFORD, M.B., C.M.

J. F. FALCONER, M.B., Ch. B.

CHAPLAIN.

THE REV. THOMAS DOWNIE, F.R.S.G.S.

STEWARD.

JAMES C. GRAY.

MATRONS.

Miss PETER.

Miss E. MARY PETER.

Miss SPENCE.

Miss MILNE.

RESIDENT CLINICAL CLERKS DURING THE YEAR.

CHAS. J. H. AITKEN, M.B., C.M. (Edin.)

MONTAGUE RUST, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S. (Edin.), L.F.P.S. (Glasgow)

ANDREW BALFOUR, M.D. (Edin.), D.P.H. (Camb.)

GEORGE A. RORIE, M.B., Ch. B. (Edin.)

ARTHUR HY. THOMAS, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.)

JAMES F. FALCONER, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.)

STANDING COMMITTEES.

VISITING COMMITTEE.

Professor RANKINE,
General DALMAHOY.
Sheriff RUTHERFURD.
Mr HOWDEN.
Mr BOYD,
Dr DUNCAN,
Mr IRONS.
Mr BOYD, *Convener.*

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Prof. CRUM BROWN.
Mr FINDLAY.
Mr CAMPBELL.
Mr CLARK.
Dr MITFORD MITCHELL.
Mr CAMPBELL, *Convener.*

BUILDING COMMITTEE.

Prof. CRUM BROWN.
Sir ALEX. CHRISTISON,
Mr FINDLAY.
Mr CAMPBELL.
Mr BEATSON BELL.
Sir ALEX. CHRISTISON, *Convener..*

CHARITY AND BEVAN FUND COMMITTEE.

Sir ALEX. CHRISTISON.
Mr HOWDEN,
Mr CAMPBELL.
MR BEATSON BELL.
Sir ALEX. CHRISTISON, *Convener.*



CRAIG HOUSE—GREAT HALL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ORDINARY MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1898.

*Presented at the Statutory Annual Meeting of the Corporation,
held within the City Chambers, Edinburgh, on Monday,
27th February 1899.*

THE Ordinary Managers of the Asylum have now, in terms of the Statute, to present to the Corporation a Report of their proceedings in the execution of their duties during the past year.

The following Table exhibits the average numbers of patients under treatment in the different departments of the Institution during the year 1898, contrasted with those of the previous year:—

	1897.	1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Patients in Craig House and Myreside, - - - -	195	196	1	—
2. Intermediate patients, "West House," - - - -	133	128	—	5
3. Private patients at lowest rate of board, - - - -	73	70	—	3
4. Patients chargeable against parochial authorities, -	486	516	30	—
	887	910	31	8
	—	887	8	—
Increase in daily average number of patients of all classes, -	—	23	23	—

In the Annual Report for the year 1897 attention was directed to the removal of a considerable number of patients belonging to the City Parish, in consequence of which the Managers expected

to diminish the overcrowding in the West House, and at the same time to have a greater amount of accommodation at their disposal for the benefit of private patients in humble life. The Managers regret that in this respect their expectations have been disappointed, some of the Parish Councils having found it necessary to send a large additional number of patients for treatment in the Asylum, which accounts for the increase brought out under No. 4 in the above Table.

The Account of the Treasurer's intromissions with the Funds of the Institution for the past year is herewith submitted :—

The Ordinary Revenue amounted to - - L.53,362 6 5

The Ordinary Expenditure, including Interest,
to - - - - - 48,951 11 7

Leaving a Surplus Revenue of L.4,410 14 10

From which falls to be taken the annual instalment towards liquidation of the West

House debt, amounting to - - 1,727 4 7

Free Surplus, - - L.2,683 10 3

The surplus derived from Craig House was L.3,242 0 9

And that from intermediate patients, - 181 18 9

Together, - - - L.3,423 19 6

While on the patients chargeable against the parochial authorities and private patients at the lowest rate of board there was a deficit of - - - - 740 9 3

Making, as above, - - L.2,683 10 3

The Managers note with satisfaction that the surplus derived from Craig House for the year 1898 exceeds by L.1413 : 9 : 6 the surplus for the year 1897.

The surplus derived from intermediate patients is also greater than it was during the year 1897 by L.9 : 18 : 11. The cost of maintenance per head of the latter class of patients during the year 1898 was L.40 : 12 : 9 $\frac{3}{4}$, and the Managers propose that no change should at present be made upon the rate of board chargeable for them, being L.42 per annum.

In February 1898, owing to the increased cost of maintenance of pauper patients, the Managers felt themselves reluctantly compelled to increase the rate of board chargeable for them from L.30 to L.31 per head, in the hope that the additional L.1 of board would meet the extra cost of maintenance. The Managers regret that they have been disappointed in this expectation, the deficit on these patients amounting as above stated to L.740 : 9 : 3. The cost of maintenance of each patient for the past year amounted to L.32 : 1 : 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d, being L.1 1s 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d in excess of the sum of L.31 charged for each. It is proper here to state that during the past year there has been expended in providing a new boiler and boiler-house for the West House the sum of L.1113 : 16 : 2, and in reconstructing the drainage system there the sum of L.500, making together an expenditure of L.1613 : 16 : 2 upon extraordinary undertakings. Of this sum, however, no portion has been charged against the revenue of the West House, nor has any of it been taken into account in ascertaining the cost of pauper maintenance, the whole extraordinary expenditure having been defrayed from the balance at the credit of the Sinking Fund Account, a balance mainly attributable to the reduction in the rate of interest on the debt of the West House. While the Managers are willing to defray out of the Sinking Fund the extraordinary expenditure above referred to, it would obviously be improper for them to debit the Sinking Fund Account with the deficit on the Revenue Account attributable to the cost of pauper patients, and they feel that they have no alternative but to add a sum of 20s to the pauper rate of board, making it L.32 per head for the year commencing 1st April 1899. The Managers can account for the increase in the cost of pauper maintenance by the advance of 3s per sack in the price of flour during the greater part of the year, potatoes also having risen 10s per ton. They must also point to the fact that the parochial authorities, who have of late been doing their utmost to relieve the Asylum, naturally try to select for removal the quiet and inoffensive patients, who are often very useful in the work of the House, whilst they necessarily leave the troublesome and dangerous class, who, as a rule, require a more costly style of treatment.

During the year 1898 the sum of L.1181 : 11 : 2 was expended in payment of accounts incurred in connection with the building

at New Craig House, making the total capital expenditure thereon to date L.142,030 : 11 : 9, to which will fall to be added sundry balances due to the builder, architect, surveyor, and some others not yet adjusted.

By means of the surplus revenue derived from Craig House, the Managers have been able to meet the above capital expenditure, and also to reduce the debt on Craig House to the extent of £2199 : 18 : 4.

At 31st December 1898 the amount of debt secured primarily on Craig House stood at	-	-	-	L.82,482	2	11
The debt on the West House at	-	-	-	29,612	4	5
Making a Total of				-	L.112,094	7 4

In the Report for the year 1897 reference is made to the new boiler and boiler-house for the West House, which have now been completed and paid for, as already stated, and are giving entire satisfaction.

For some time there had been complaints as to the sewage drains and the sanitary arrangements generally in connection with the West House. These being antiquated and insufficient, the Managers employed Mr. W. A. Carter, C.E., to formulate a scheme for the thorough drainage of the premises on modern principles, the new line of drains being made to connect with the new public sewer in Maxwell Street. Having obtained Mr. Carter's Report, the Managers accepted tenders to execute the whole work for L.2334. In consequence of the depth of many of the drains, the progress of this very important undertaking has been greatly impeded, and has been attended with no small inconvenience. The work, however, is now well advanced, and when it is finished the Managers expect to have the satisfaction of knowing that no fault can be found with the sanitary arrangements of the Institution. The sum of L.500 has been paid to account of the cost, which sum has, as already stated, been debited to the balance which has accumulated on the Sinking Fund.

The Managers regret to say that during the past year they have had a good deal of trouble with the accumulators and the wiring of the Electric Light installation at New Craig House. They considered it necessary to ask Dr. Bottomley, of Glasgow, the eminent

Electrician, to inspect and report upon the whole installation, with the result that the accumulators have now been put into a satisfactory state, and arrangements have been made to have the wiring thoroughly overhauled under the immediate supervision of Dr. Bottomley himself.

The Managers have again to record their unqualified satisfaction with the way in which the internal economy of the Institution has during the past year been conducted by their invaluable Physician-Superintendent, Dr. Clouston, and his able band of Assistants. The Institution was visited in the month of March 1898 by Dr. Sibbald, a Commissioner in Lunacy, and in the month of November by Dr. Fraser, a Commissioner in Lunacy. The former of these gentlemen records in his report :—

“ The excellence of the arrangements in every part of the Craig
 “ House section of the Institution attracted attention, as it always
 “ does. Among recent improvements in the management are the
 “ introduction at Craig House of Evening Service on Sundays,
 “ and regular Concerts, Readings, and similar recreative gather-
 “ ings on other days, which make it unnecessary for the patients
 “ to go to the West House in the dark evenings and when the
 “ weather is bad.”

Dr. Fraser, in the report of his visit, calls attention to the increase in the number of pauper patients, the overcrowded condition of the West House, and the consequent impossibility of meeting the requirements of private patients at the lowest rate of board. He alludes with high approval to the renovation of the drainage system of the West House, and in regard to the system of management and the treatment of the patients, he reports as follows :—

“ The Asylum continues to be managed with great ability. The
 “ high standard of medical treatment, the care exercised in the
 “ investigation of the bodily and mental condition of the patients,
 “ the efficiency of the nursing arrangements in the four hospital
 “ sections, the thoroughness of the supervision by the Medical
 “ Staff, and the kindly and judicious manner in which the patients
 “ are treated are features which, during a visit to this Asylum,
 “ never fail to attract attention. The only complaints on the part
 “ of the patients were of undue detention by those who were
 “ manifestly unfit for discharge. The twelve buildings, of which

“ the Asylum as a whole consists, provide in a suitable and
 “ liberal manner for the accommodation of the various classes of
 “ patients. It is impossible to speak too highly of the comforts
 “ and advantages which the patients in Craig House and the
 “ adjacent villas enjoy. Several sections of the West House
 “ have been improved in brightness and cheerfulness by repaint-
 “ ing and redecoration. Seventy-six patients have during the
 “ season been sent to the seaside villa at Cockenzie, and have
 “ enjoyed and been benefited by the change of air and scene.”

In connection with the overcrowding of the West House, referred to by Dr. Fraser, the Managers have to report that they are now entering into arrangements with the District Lunacy Boards of Lanark and Stirling to provide accommodation within their respective District Asylums for 60 patients from the West House.

The Managers regret sincerely having to record the great loss sustained by the Institution during the past year through the death of Mr. Julius H. Beilby, who had for many years acted as an Ordinary Manager, and whose practical sense and extensive knowledge had been of great value to the Institution. The Managers are also very sorry to have to intimate the resignation of Sheriff Wallace, and of Mr. Daniel F. Storey, the latter gentleman being one of the representatives of the City Parish Council. The Council have appointed Mr. James Campbell Irons, S.S.C., to fill Mr. Storey's place, and it now falls to the Corporation at the Annual Meeting to confirm Mr. Irons' appointment, and to elect suitable persons to fill the places of the late Mr. Beilby and of Sheriff Wallace, as well as the places of Mr. M'Candlish and Dr. Cadell, who retire by rotation.

There are herewith submitted the reports of the Charity Committee and the Bevan Fund Committee. It is impossible to over-estimate the relief afforded through the agency of the Charity and Bevan Funds to patients in humble life or in reduced circumstances, as well as to their friends and relatives; and the Managers take this opportunity of again appealing to the benevolent for recognition of the claim of the Charity Fund to their support.

A. CHRISTISON,
Chairman.

REPORT

OF THE

CHARITY COMMITTEE OF MANAGERS

OF THE

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER 1898.

THE Account of the Treasurer's Intrmissions with the Charity Fund is herewith submitted.

The Fund amounted at 31st December 1897 to L.9654 5 9

The Ordinary Revenue during the year
amounted to . . L.321 4 8

Three Years' Income-Tax recovered from
Government, . . L.39 12 6

L.360 17 2

The Ordinary Expenditure during the
year for the benefit of Patients
was . . L.400 4 6

Expense of Management, 10 18 8

411 3 2

Excess of Expenditure over Income, 50 6 0

Amount of Fund at 31st December 1898, . L.9603 19 9

Of the above sum of L.400, 4s. 6d. spent for the benefit of Patients, L.59 was derived from the legacy of L.500 (L.450 after

deduction of Government duty) bequeathed by the late Miss Mowbray. During the year 22 Patients have been relieved from this source, and the legacy has now been reduced to L.47, 0s. 10d. sterling.

The total number of Patients relieved during the year from the Ordinary Income of the Charity Fund was 34, and the number of Patients on the roll at the close of the year was 22.

Along with the Account of the Charity Fund, the Committee beg leave to submit the Account of the Treasurer's Intromissions with the Bevan Trust Fund.

At the close of the year 1897, the Bevan

Trust Fund amounted to	L.12,564	8	8
To which there falls to be added sum found due			
to Trustees in M. P. Duncan, L.309	3	6	
Less—Government duty			
paid,	L.42	18	0
„ And Law Charges,	5	4	0
	— — — — —	48	2 0
		— — — — —	261 1 6
			12,825 10 2

The Ordinary Income amounted to L.428 0 5

Two Years' Income-Tax recovered

from Government,	33	17	1
	— — — — —		
	461	17	6

There was spent in supplementing the boards of 35

Patients, L.517 11 4

And in Expense of

Management,	16	10	7
	— — — — —		
	534	1	11

Making an Excess of Expenditure over

Revenue of	72	4	5
----------------------	----	---	---

Amount of Fund at 31st December 1898, - L.12,753 5 9

The above Excess of Expenditure over Revenue has been met out of the balance of Revenue in the hands of the Committee at





the commencement of the year, which has thereby been reduced to L.37, 12s. 1d.

The number of Patients on the roll at the close of the year was 31.

The amount of the Capital of the Fund at

31st December 1898 was	.	.	L.12,715	13	8
Do. of Revenue, as before,	.	.		37	12 1
				<hr/>	
Total Funds as above,	.	.	L.12,753	5	9
				<hr/> <hr/>	

A. CHRISTISON,
Chairman.





CRAIG HOUSE—CENTRAL BILLIARD ROOM

PHYSICIAN-SUPERINTENDENT'S
 A N N U A L R E P O R T
 FOR THE YEAR 1898.

—o—

I HAVE the honour to submit the following Report of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the year 1898.

In the beginning of the year the number of patients was 899 (including 11 on probation), and on the 31st of December it was 945 (including 7 on probation). The admissions were 451, of whom 201 were men and 250 women. The total number of patients under treatment was therefore 1350. The discharges were 302, of whom 135 were men and 167 women. The number of patients who died was 103, of whom 50 were men and 53 women. General Statistics.

The average number of patients resident during the year was 910, of whom 447 were men and 463 women.

ADMISSIONS.

The number of admissions (451) was the largest we ever had in any year, except on two occasions, 1894 and 1896 ; and had we been able to admit all the private patients who applied at the lower rates of board, it would undoubtedly have been the highest on record. Our average number of yearly admissions for the past five years has been 432, so that we are 19 above that average. I find that, looking at the twenty-five years of my incumbency here, the average numbers for each period of five years sent to us have gradually risen by 23 each quinquenniad ; and this year the increase was so great that we received about 200 patients more than my first year. This increase has taken place far more among the rate-paid than the private class of patients. Our average yearly number of rate-paid admissions for my first quinquenniad, 1873-77, was 220, while it has been 339 for the Large admission rate.
Steady increase of 23 a year.
Comparison of admissions of private and pauper patients.

last quinquenniad, 1894-98—an increase of 119, or 54 per cent. in this class in the twenty-five years. The average yearly number of private patients admitted, on the other hand, during the first quinquenniad, 1873-77, was 90, and for 1894-98 it has been 101—an increase of only 12 per cent. This, no doubt, has been greatly owing to our not being able to receive all the private patients that applied, through the West House being full of rate-paid patients. This year the number of rate-paid patients sent to us was 346, and of private patients 105 ; but for the last six months of the year we have not been able to receive any private patients at the West House. Our wards there became so overcrowded towards the end of this year that we have had to look for relief to boarding a number of our patients in other Asylums, so that we may be able to receive the new cases sent us by the Edinburgh parishes, and so fulfil our contract with them. We have now arranged to transfer 60 to the Larbert and Hartwood Asylums. I expect the change to benefit many of them.

No lower-rate private patients could be received in West House, July-December.

60 patients to be sent to other Asylums.

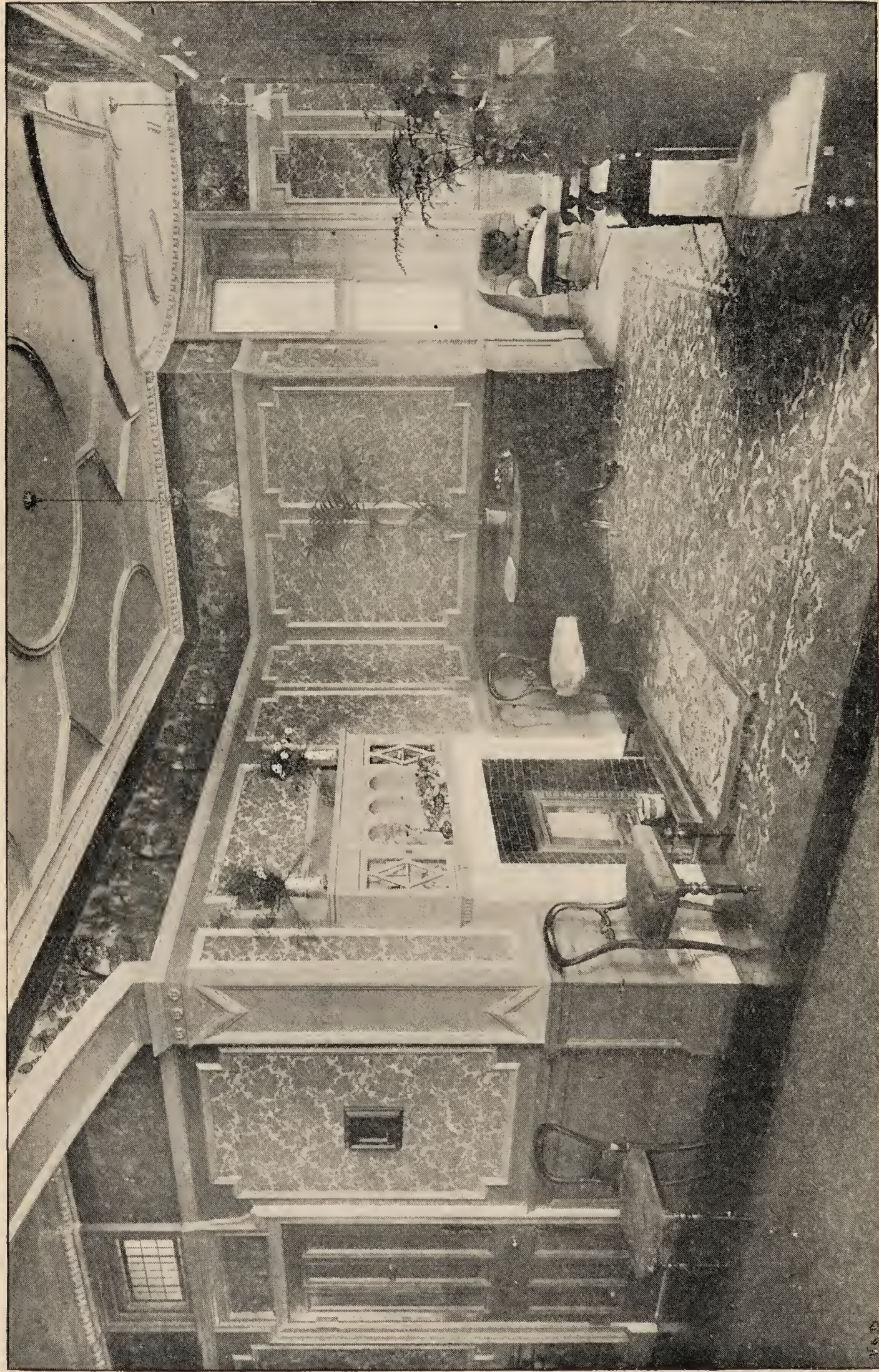
Still more patients will be sent to Asylums in the future.

Reasons for this.

Insanity often an accentuation of normal character.

It seems to me quite certain that the number of admissions to Hospitals for the Insane will increase for many years to come, not from any positive increase of insanity at all, but from a more extended realisation among society, of every grade, of the benefit and convenience of such Hospitals. It is getting better understood that many forms of mental disease are just morbid accentuations of natural disposition ; in one case temper shading off into mania ; in another, keen sensitiveness of feeling passing into melancholia ; and, in a third, suspiciousness verging into insane delusions ; so that the subjects of such changes become unfit for family or social life. The extreme difficulty of effectually treating such mental and moral accentuations—the misery and family confusion caused by them, the risks of every kind run through them—all suggest the relief and safety of a well-appointed Hospital in more and more cases. The world is getting too busy to be able to attend to its mental breakdowns at home, and it is getting more intolerant of very marked divergences from social order, and even of neglect of the conventionalities of life. The man with typhoid fever is now more frequently sent than he was formerly to an infectious hospital on account of the risk to others. For somewhat the same reasons a patient who, from morbid peculiarities, is causing a mental strain and risk of





CRAIG HOUSE--RECESS IN CORRIDOR

breakdown in other members of his family, is sent to a mental hospital.

There are certain diseases that undoubtedly are preventible, and others that are not. There are some diseases that even after their inception, if "taken in time," can unquestionably be arrested; while there are others that will "run their course," little influenced by any treatment either in their early or their later stages. No rule can be laid down for all cases of mental disease in this or other respects. It is of such various character that some cases are preventible; others may be arrested after they have begun, and others will run their inevitable course whatever is done in the way of treatment. The great aim of modern medicine is the prevention of disease. Its next aim is to diagnose it in its early stages, and endeavour to arrest or modify its symptoms, so that it may be cured quickly, or at all events may not kill. The first question that obtrudes itself on the physician's mind most strongly when he has before him a case of mental disease newly come to an Asylum is this—"Could this have been altogether prevented, and how?" The conclusion come to is commonly that it could not have been done in most cases, for there had existed from the first in the patient's brain a hereditary predisposition to a nervous instability, if not to insanity, that had been roused into actual disease by events in his physiological life, or his circumstances, or his environment, over which he or others had little control. How many among us in any class are there who could have so regulated their lives as to have avoided the adverse circumstances and anxieties, the privations and the bodily diseases which sent so many of our patients into the Asylum this year? No doubt many of the 115 cases who owed their mental breakdown to excess in alcohol and immorality could have saved themselves, and a terrible penalty has been exacted of them for their lack of control. When one considers the cases due to the physiological periods and processes of development and decadence, of child-birth and nursing—and there were 167 such cases this year—it is evident that most of them were unpreventible. It is within a comparative recent time that it has been fully realised how the mere natural process of the building up and development of the organisms from infancy up to full manhood and womanhood is

Preventibility
of insanity.

Few cases could
have been pre-
vented.

Unpreventible
insanity of
development
and decadence.

Development a
very dangerous
time.

attended by innumerable risks to the brain and nervous system. From idiocy, the great mental risk of the earliest age of development, to the insanity of adolescence, which comes on from the age of eighteen to twenty-five, and is the last mental risk of development, there are many intermediate nerve diseases. Epilepsy, with its commonly attendant mental peculiarities, is one of the most frequent, and appears far more frequently during development than any other period of life. Fourteen such epileptic insane were sent to us during this year, and we have altogether 41 epileptics among our patients. I find that, taking all the mentally deficient and the mentally perverted, that is all the idiots, the congenitally weak-minded, and the ordinary insane in Great Britain, 40 per cent. of them are due to errors in development. If we do not confine our attention exclusively to mental diseases, but look to the prevalence of all the serious diseases of the nervous system, mental and bodily, we find that from birth up to twenty-five—that is, during the whole extra uterine period of brain growth and development—35 per cent. of all deaths among our population result from such nervous diseases; while during the next twenty-five years of life—that of full strength, from twenty-six to fifty—only 12·2 per cent. of the deaths were from this cause. This brings out vividly the risks to the brain and nervous system which the processes of growth and development cause. No doubt nerve and mental defect and even death often result from a partial and unrelational building up of the complicated and delicate edifice of brain and nerve. If one faculty fails to come “up to time” in its growth, it may turn out to be the weak point that causes ruin to the whole machine, though all the rest may be fit for work. If the finest Atlantic liner ever built goes to sea with a flaw in her piston-rod or her main shaft, every other part of her machinery may be perfect, and yet she may founder in the first hurricane she faces.

Epilepsy and insanity.

40 per cent. of the mental defects due to errors in development.

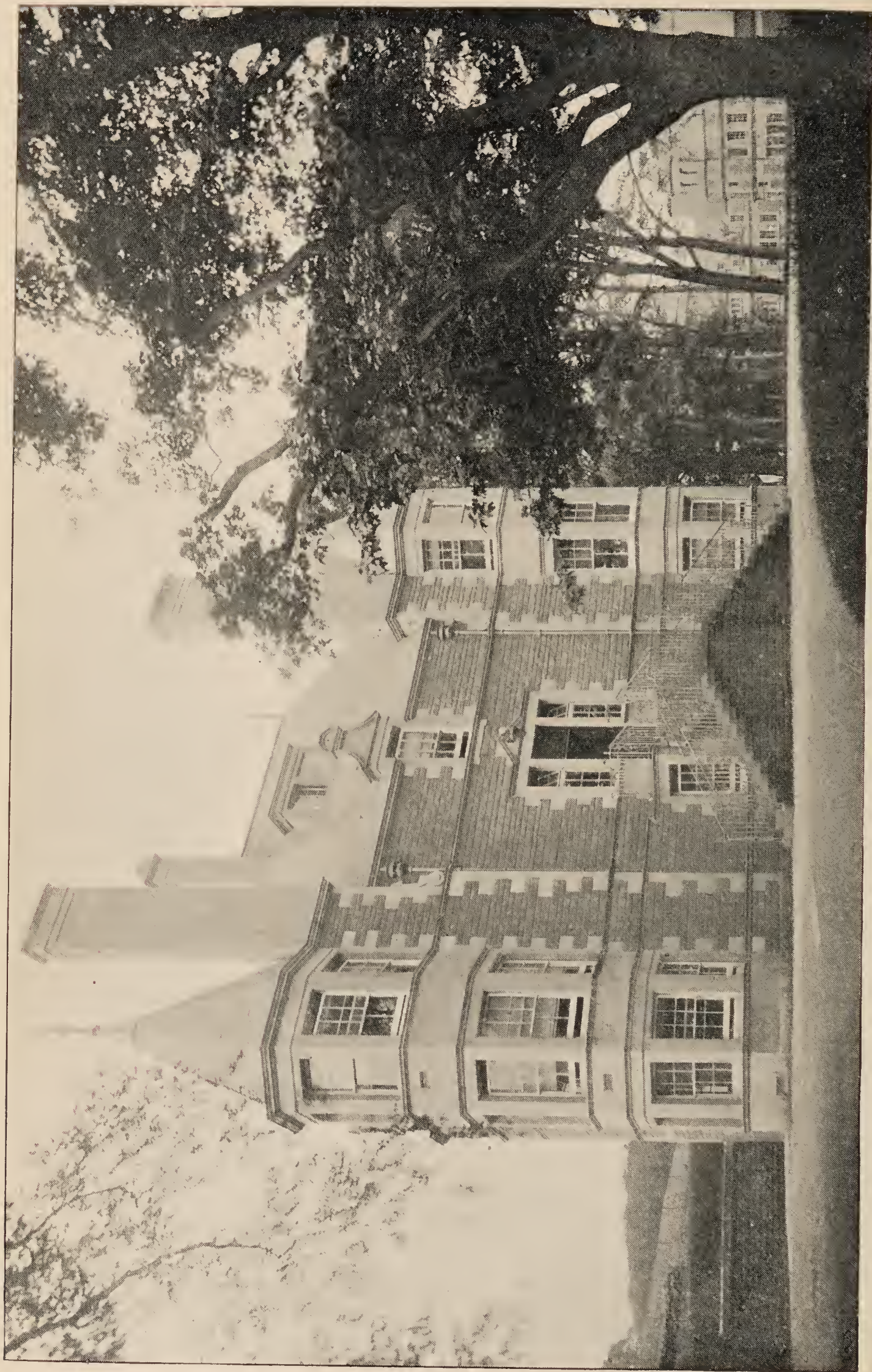
High nervous death-rate before 25.

Unrelational development accounts for much insanity and neuroses.

Unphysiological old age.

The mental and nervous risks of getting old, of the processes of retrogression and decadence, though they assume quite a different form from those of development, are also very real. We had 103 such cases sent to us last year. Many of them resulted from a limited and unrelational decay of single functions and faculties before their time. Taking the whole of the insanity existing in this country, about 5 per cent. of it is due to faults





BEVAN HOUSE

in decadence, but that does not represent the real risk of getting old, for over 20 per cent. of the yearly occurring mental disease is due to it. Nature has a certain normal method of lessening the output of energy of the brain as years go on and at last bringing it to a physiological ending. One often hears of a man of 70 being "as strong and vigorous bodily and mentally as ever he was." This is certainly impossible. Science can demonstrate that he has then fewer brain cells, and that his muscular co-ordination, his delicacy of sense perceptions, his energy, his originating power, his staying power, are all then diminished. Statistics show that deaths from nervous diseases among the general population rise from 12·2 per cent., the rate as we have seen during full strength, up to 33·2 per cent. from 51 to 75. To say that a man's natural force is unabated at 70 is therefore certainly a figure of speech and not a fact. But this does not in any way show that certain mental processes—*e.g.*, the power of judgment and that of calmly applying the results of the accumulated experiences laid up in the brain to present circumstances, are not as reliable as in youth. Such processes do not imply such an intense or continuous output of nervous force as do intense or long-continued feeling, willing, inhibition, or origination. Calm wisdom is, in short, not an exhaustive mental effort.

Decadence kills mentally 20 per cent. of all those who become insane from year to year.

No man has his natural force unabated at 70.

Men over 50 die of nerve diseases largely.

Calm wisdom an easy process to the nerves.

A recent German author of much originality has gone far beyond my views as to the relationship of development and decadence to mental disease and defect, for he classifies all cases of insanity into the two divisions of—1st, those connected with growth; and, 2nd, those connected with decay of brain.

Krepelin's views.

Of one thing I have daily evidence and it is that after 50, men and women should be more careful of alcohol, of excesses, of avoiding the causes of rheumatism, gout, bronchitis, and other diseases, because their diminishing nerve energy will no longer combat effectually those enemies of health, and they succumb for want of nerve energy to what a few years before they would have resisted with apparent impunity.

Beware of excesses after 50.

To teach how the brain may develop with as little risk as is possible and how it may grow old safely will evidently be two of the most important aims of the mental medicine of the future. We are as yet a long way off the time when this can with certainty be done, but I have no doubt that much of our present

Rules for growing up and growing old safely.

knowledge and experience on the subject could be embodied in a few intelligible rules that would be of much practical use to mankind, just as simple rules for the avoidance of consumption are now in use, and much suffering might thus be saved. To have altogether prevented certain cases of insanity, we must have begun, as Holmes said, 200 years ago. Bad environments, and unphysiological marriages, have left an inevitable hereditary legacy of mental ill-health, or predisposition thereto.

*Obsta prin-
cipiis.*

When mental disease cannot be prevented, then the great question is to diagnose it at an early stage, and take such measures for its arrest as are possible. *Obsta principiis* then comes in. One of the great difficulties one meets with in diagnosing mental disease in its very early stages is this. The symptoms, mental and bodily, which usher in many cases of insanity are not definitely indicative of coming mental disease at all. They occur frequently by themselves, and pass off, or end in other nervous diseases than insanity. Such common early symptoms of insanity as slight depression of feeling, a loss of power to energize actively or originate anything, an incapacity to think clearly, an unsettled feeling, a fear of impending danger, unfounded likes and dislikes, a feeling that one's self-control is in danger of being lost, queer feelings in the head, sleeplessness and loss of weight, may all be experienced and never lead to insanity at all. We don't want to set up what may be an unnecessary alarm by taking strong measures when we are not sure they are needed.

Another difficulty is that our resources are limited in arresting many mental attacks when they have once begun. Many such attacks run a "natural course" like so many other forms of disease, and can only be guided through it judiciously and a healing environment provided for the patient. Yet, in some cases, attacks can unquestionably be arrested after they have begun, and as unquestionably bad treatment and unsuitable surroundings will aggravate most attacks and prolong them, or render a curable form of disease incurable.

DISCHARGES.

Three hundred and two patients left the Institution, of whom 163 were recovered, and 94 more relieved of their worst symptoms.

This is a recovery rate of 36 per cent. on the admissions, which is 4 per cent. less than the average for the past sixty years. Of those who recovered, 66 per cent. left the institution within six months, and 90 per cent. within the year after admission. Of the discharged relieved 13 of the rate-paid class were boarded out and 7 placed in the lunatic wards of Poorhouse.

DEATHS.

Our death-rate was this year 11·3 per cent. on the average numbers resident, and 7·6 on the total number under treatment. Death-rate high. This is high as compared with the rate in the Royal and District Asylums of Scotland for 1897, which was 8·3 and 6·1, or 3 per cent. less than ours on the average numbers, and 1·5 per cent. less on the total number under treatment. City Asylums, with a very large admission-rate as compared with the numbers resident, must necessarily have a high death-rate, for it is during the first year of mental disease that there is the greatest liability to death among the patients. It is then that the symptoms are acute, and therefore apt to be fatal. We have the largest admission-rate, in comparison with our numbers resident, in Scotland. And when the cases sent, are, as undoubtedly is the case now-a-days from great cities, to a large extent weakly, old, and broken-down, the death-rate must necessarily be great. Many old, broken-down cases sent. This is best demonstrated by comparing the numbers who die here within twelve months after admission with those who die within the same time in the other Scottish Asylums. With us, for the past ten years, 51 per cent. of the total number of deaths have taken place within the twelvemonth after the patients arrive. 51 per cent. die within the year after admission. In the rest of the Asylums of Scotland in the same time, the rate has been 41 per cent. With us, too, it has steadily increased from 46·4 per cent. in the five years, 1874-78, up to its present rate of 51. This class getting more numerous. It is thus the case that our patients are 10 per cent. Our patients 10 per cent. frailer. frailer and more broken-down when sent to us than they were twenty years ago; and as compared with the average of Scotland, they are one-fourth more liable to death within the first year on admission.

Comparing our death-rate with that of the County and Burgh Asylums of England, it does not differ much. Comparing ours with England. They are slightly lower than we are on the average numbers resident, and we are

lower on the total numbers under treatment. Many of the English Asylums situated in manufacturing and seaport districts considerably exceed our death-rate. In the Irish Asylums the mortality is lower than Scotland and England, no doubt because that country has less general paralysis, and is more agricultural than we are, and perhaps a little more sober.

Irish lunatics
live long.

A striking fact
about our
death-rate.

A very striking fact in regard to our death-rate is that it went up from 8·8 per cent. on the average numbers resident—the average rate for the ten years previous to 1890—to 13·3 per cent. in 1890, and has kept up to 11·9 for the nine years, 1890-98. A sudden rise of 36 per cent. on a death-rate which keeps up for nine years, with few signs of falling to its former level, is a serious matter in many ways. It is so marked an event in our vital statistics as to need explanation. A lesser rise took place in 1890 in the average death-rate of the Scottish and English Asylums, but this only lasted for two or three years thereafter. Looking to the causes of death which have increased from 1890, I find that general paralysis, ordinary brain softenings, and senile exhaustion have been more common than before, while that modern plague influenza first appeared in that year, and has remained with us ever since as a cause of death and of insanity. By the courtesy of the Superintendent of Statistics at the General Registry Office, Dr. Blair Cunynghame, I have before me the death-rate for Scotland from diseases of the nervous system every year since 1880; and it is an interesting fact that, during the three years, 1890-92, the proportion of deaths from those diseases showed a distinct increase. The fact which I cannot fully explain is, that our death-rate keeps up in so marked a way since the influenza has become much less fatal in its character. It is not exhaustion from the acuter forms of mental disease that has caused all our increased mortality. The proportion of those who died from pulmonary consumption and tubercular diseases, or were found to be tubercular after death, is, I regret to say, larger than it used to be. During the twenty years, 1874-93, it was about 14 per cent. of the total number of deaths, having fallen from 25 per cent., at which it had stood before the West House was reconstructed and Hospital accommodation provided. During the last five years, 1894-98, it has risen to 17·7 per cent. I fear this is due to the overcrowding in

Influenza
largely respon-
sible.

Consumption
too common.

Reason, over-
crowding of
West House.





SOUTH CRAIG





SOUTH CRAIG VILLA—LIBRARY

the West House. If that is so, it is a very strong additional argument for reducing our numbers there.

GENERAL HISTORY OF THE INSTITUTION.

The most important change for the better that has been undertaken during this year, has unquestionably been the completely new system of drainage and sanitary arrangements in the West House, now nearly completed. Good sanitation seemed to me a sound basis to lay for the West House of the future. Practical sanitation is now enormously improved as compared with its condition a quarter of a century ago. Though we had not suffered much from diseases of insanitation, yet we had on several occasions slight warnings that sewer gases had obtained access to our wards, and, as guardians of the health of our patients, we were bound therefore to obviate this risk. Our experience of the comfort of having at Craig House a sanitary system which secures perfect safety and never goes wrong, was so great that it incited us to secure the same advantages for our West House patients.

New drainage
system for
West House.

The general work of the Institution during the year has, I hope, gone on with reasonable success.

The meeting of the British Medical Association in Edinburgh in July, and the opportunity we thus had of showing hospitality at Craig House to about 1500 guests, mostly medical men and their friends, was grateful to us all. There was but one opinion expressed as to the pleasure we gave our guests, and as to the favourable impression made on them by what they saw there. It will be a very long time before the medical and other characteristics of that Institution will again have the advantage of so many competent critics and admirers. It must be gratifying to our Board, as it certainly was to me, to be assured by so many medical men that we were there fully abreast of any mental Hospital in the world. It was some little recompense for all the care and thought which Mr. Sydney Mitchell and I had taken in regard to everything that related to the comfort and recovery of the patients, and the pleasing and artistic effects of the houses there, to find that those who should know best deemed our efforts successful, and this should reassure our Board that the large amount of money spent had not been ill spent. My appointment

Meeting of
British Medical
Association in
Edinburgh.

Garden Party
of 1500 at
Craig House.

Favourable
opinion of the
Medical Pro-
fession.

as President of the Section of Psychology for the second time, I could not but feel, was largely a compliment to the Institution and its work. At the Scientific Meetings of the Association, our Medical Staff took its fair share of the work, and we all felt that our interest in the important and difficult work we have to do was stimulated by seeing and hearing so many men of eminence in medicine. Our old Staff turned up in most gratifying numbers, to our great delight. From Maritzburg, where Dr. and Mrs. Hyslop so successfully uphold the traditions of Scottish Asylum work, to our nearest neighbours, their visit was most welcome to us. Our discussions ranged from the effects of certain diets in the causation of insanity, through the statistics of suicide, the effects of drink on the brain, the use of new animal extracts for the cure of mental disease, the family care of the insane, the legal responsibility of the insane when they make wills and commit crime, on to the uses and danger of Hypnotism. For attracting numbers and exciting general interest, the discussion on Hypnotism easily carried the day over every other subject—a clear proof, I take it, that for scientific as well as ordinary human nature, a spice of the marvellous and a dash of mystery have an irresistible fascination. Unquestionably, at the meeting, many new facts were submitted, and much useful discussion took place on questions we were all interested in.

Reunion of old
R. E. A. Staff.

*Omne ignotum
pro magnifico.*

Meeting of
Medico-
Psychological
Association.

The Medico-Psychological Association also met in Edinburgh this year, so that Science, as it is related to our work, was strongly in evidence in Edinburgh in July. Its work was useful, and its meetings thoroughly successful.

Dr. Ford
Robertson's
continued suc-
cessful work in
Conjoint
Laboratory.

Dr. Ford Robertson's work goes on fruitfully at the Conjoint Pathological Laboratory of the Scottish Asylums. He has examined and reported on our specimens, he has taught our Assistant-Physicians the newest laboratory and microscopic methods, he has been our referee in our pathological difficulties, and he has done much good original work. His demonstration at the Medico-Psychological Association Meeting was a very impressive one, full of new facts, and calculated to advance the study of brain pathology. We are all satisfied that the institution of the Laboratory, and the appointment of Dr. Robertson, has been a marked success. Our Scottish idea and effort at Scientific work is a modest one, indeed, compared with the far-reaching Scheme

of Research and Study set up by the State of New York in connection with its State Asylums, under the superintendence of Dr. Van Giesen. That gentleman believes that the study of disordered mind (Psycho-Pathology) "can only be grasped when viewed from many different standpoints—from the standpoints of many sciences," and that "a co-operation of many sciences will bring forth a rich return" of theoretical and practical results for the good of humanity. He looks, as we all do, on the study of the relation of mind to organisation as being by far the most difficult department of science—one of the highest efforts, indeed, of human research and reason. Accordingly he has established six different departments, each under the charge of a highly-qualified head, ranging from Psychology on through the normal and comparative Histology of the nervous system, the life of the Cell, Pathological Anatomy, Bacteriology, Physiological Chemistry and Experimental Pathology, reaching at last Anthropology—every one of these branches of science being brought to bear on the study of diseased brain and mind with its resultant human conduct. We all wish abundant success to this truly American Scheme.

Dr. Middlemass received well-deserved promotion by his appointment to the Superintendency of the Sunderland Asylum. He did most excellent work here, both official and in original research, and has the best wishes of all his colleagues in his new office. Personally I was particularly indebted to him for the most loyal and efficient way he did my work during my ill-health and absence in Egypt in 1896.

Dr. Findlay has resigned to go to more highly-paid work, and every one at Craig House misses his cheerful help. Dr. Falconer succeeds him.

Mrs. Macdougall has resigned the Matronship of the West House after thirty years' good service. She was greatly liked, and was looked on as a mother by the large family there. Her shrewd and kindly face will long be missed. She has our best wishes for a long and happy life in her retirement from public work. Miss Milne, whose work at Craig House was so efficient, succeeds her.

I have to commend the zealous and faithful services of our Staff, Medical and Lay.

The completion of twenty-five years' service has only made me appreciate more and more highly the continued kindness and indulgence of the Board of Ordinary Managers.

T. S. CLOUSTON, M.D., F.R.C.P.E.,
Physician-Superintendent.

STATISTICAL TABLES
OF THE
MEDICO-PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

TABLE I.—*Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year ending 31st December, 1898.*

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
In the Asylum, January 1, 1898 ...	443	445	888			
Absent on Probation, January 1, 1898	3	8	11			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	446	453	899
Cases Admitted—						
First Admissions	157	190	347			
Not First Admissions	44	60	104			
Total Cases Admitted during the year	...	...	...	201	250	451
Total cases under Care during the year ... ..	...	...	...	647	703	1350
Cases Discharged—						
„ Recovered	72	91	163			
„ Relieved	42	52	94			
„ Not Improved	21	24	45			
Died	50	53	103			
Total Cases Discharged and Died during the Year ... ..	...	...	...	185	220	405
Absent on Probation, Dec. 31, 1898	5	2	7			
Remaining in the Asylum, Dec. 31, 1898	457	481	938			
Total ... ..	...	...	...	462	483	945
Average number Resident during the year 1898 ... ..	...	...	...	447·1	463·2	910·3
Persons* under care during the year†	...	...	...	638	685	1323
Persons Admitted „ „ ...	...	...	...	197	237	434
Persons Recovered „ „ ...	...	...	...	72	91	163
Transferred to this Asylum „ „ ...	...	...	...	10	7	17
„ from „ „ „ „ ...	...	...	...	23	32	55
Number of Patients chargeable to District (the three City Parishes and Orkney) at close of 1898 ...	...	...	...	253	300	553
Number of Patients chargeable to Parishes beyond District at close of 1898 ... ..	...	...	...	2	0	2
Private Patients at close of 1898—						
Craig House	101	104	205			
West House—Intermediate‡... ..	65	46	111			
„ „ Lowest Board	41	33	74			
				207	183	390
Total ... ..	...	...	...	462	483	945

* Persons, *i.e.*, separate persons in contradistinction to “cases” which may include the same individual more than once.

† Total Cases, minus re-admissions of patients discharged during the current year.

‡ Those whose Board is so supplemented by the Charity or Bevan Funds, or from private sources, as to equal L.42, are reckoned here as Intermediate.

TABLE 1A.

Showing the Number of Previous Attacks among Persons admitted during the Year 1898, distinguishing those Attacks that have been treated to Recovery in this and other Asylums, or elsewhere.

Number of Previous Attacks.	Persons.			Attacks.					
				Recovered from in this Asylum.			Recovered from in other Asylums or elsewhere.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Have had 1 previous Attack	22	45	67	14	27	41	8	18	26
„ 2 „ Attacks	7	17	24	11	22	33	3	12	15
„ 3 „ „	6	8	14	6	15	21	12	9	21
„ 4 „ „	2	4	6	2	8	10	6	8	14
„ 5 „ „	0	1	1	0	5	5	0	0	0
„ 6 „ „	0	1	1	0	6	6	0	0	0
„ 7 „ „	1	1	2	7	0	7	0	7	7
„ 10 „ „	1	0	1	5	0	5	5	0	5
Total ...	39	77	116	45	83	128	34	54	88

TABLE II.

Showing the Admissions, Re-Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths for the Twenty-six Years, from 31st December 1872 to 31st December 1898.

	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Persons admitted during the period of twenty-six years	3619	3746	7365			
* Re-admissions	968	1097	2065			
Total Cases admitted				4587	4843	9430
Discharged Cases—						
Recovered	1733	1970	3703			
Relieved	1078	1318	2396			
Not Improved	375	270	645			
Died	972	830	1802			
* Total Cases Discharged and Died since 31st December 1872				4158	4388	8546
Remaining 31st December 1898 ...				429	455	884
* Transferred to this Asylum				235	196	431
„ from „				532	572	1104

* These figures refer only to cases admitted since 31st December 1872.

TABLE III.—*Showing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each Year since the Opening of the Asylum.*

YEARS.	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining December 31.			Per Centage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Per Centage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.		
	M.	F.	T.	Recovered.			Not Recovered.			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.												
From Oct. 17, 1813, to Dec. 31, 1831,	..	..	265	..	..	102	..	..	118	..	..	9	..	..	36	..	..	38.4	..	..	1
From January 1, 1832, to December 31, 1836,	49	31	80	16	13	29	16	7	23	11	7	18	25	21	46	32.6	41.9	36.2	34.1	24.6	29.6
1837,	7	6	13	2	2	4	3	4	7	4	1	5	23	20	43	28.5	33.3	30.7	12.5	3.7	8.4
1838,	12	11	23	6	7	13	2	4	6	2	2	4	25	18	43	50	63.6	56.5	5.7	6.4	6
1839,	4	5	9	2	2	4	4	2	6	2	1	3	21	18	39	50	40	44.4	6.8	4.3	5.7
1840,	4	8	12	2	1	3	1	2	3	3	3	6	19	20	39	50	12.5	25	12	11.5	11.7
1841,	28	13	41	5	11	16	1	3	4	1	0	1	40	19	59	17.8	84.6	39	2.1	0	1.2
1842,	73	81	154	19	13	32	3	7	10	6	3	9	85	77	162	26	16	20.7	5.3	3	4.2
1843,	104	108	212	26	24	50	8	12	20	10	10	20	146	138	284	25	22.2	23.5	5.2	5.4	5.3
1844,	83	79	162	38	52	90	21	12	33	11	9	20	159	144	303	45.7	65.8	55.5	4.7	4.1	4.4
1845,	123	130	253	36	45	81	18	14	32	20	18	38	208	197	405	29.2	34.6	32	7	6.5	6.8
1846,	107	90	197	62	39	101	17	22	39	25	19	44	211	207	418	57.9	43.3	51.2	7.9	6.6	7.3
1847,	134	117	251	51	47	98	23	14	37	36	32	68	235	231	466	38	40.1	39	10.4	9.8	10.1
1848,	126	120	246	68	61	129	20	22	42	44	24	68	228	245	473	53.9	50.8	52.4	12.1	6.8	9.5
1849,	109	156	265	42	77	119	29	35	64	42	37	79	224	252	476	38.5	49.3	44.8	12.4	9.2	10.7
1850,	126	127	253	47	65	112	31	24	55	26	38	64	246	252	498	37.3	51.1	44.2	7.4	10	8.7
1851,	132	116	248	52	67	119	35	26	61	31	19	50	260	256	516	39.3	55	47.9	8.2	5.1	6.7
1852,	129	118	247	58	43	101	26	29	55	30	34	64	275	268	543	44.9	36.4	40.8	7.7	9	8.3
1853,	103	133	236	58	50	108	21	28	49	36	41	77	263	282	545	56.3	37.5	45.7	9.5	10.2	9.8
1854,	98	114	212	28	66	94	47	26	73	24	27	51	262	277	539	28.5	57.8	44.3	6.6	6.8	6.7
1855,	109	114	223	46	49	95	44	42	86	24	38	62	257	262	519	42.2	42.9	42.6	6.4	9.7	8.1
1856,	117	141	258	42	66	108	29	47	76	20	23	43	283	267	550	35.8	46.8	41.8	5.3	5.7	5.5
1857,	178	130	308	49	61	110	32	21	53	33	23	56	347	292	639	27.5	46.9	35.7	10.3	5.7	6.5
1858,	118	117	235	47	44	91	29	38	67	48	26	74	342	300	642	39.8	37.6	38.7	10.3	6.3	8.4
1859,	118	98	216	28	40	68	34	23	57	43	17	60	355	318	673	23.7	40.8	31.4	9.3	4.2	6.9
1860,	108	150	258	36	62	98	45	50	95	45	25	70	337	331	668	33.3	41.3	37.9	9.7	5.3	7.5
1861,	120	121	241	39	40	79	37	49	86	37	28	65	344	335	679	32.5	33	32.7	8	6.1	7.1
1862,	125	121	246	27	43	70	43	51	94	42	32	74	357	330	687	21.6	35.5	28.4	8.9	7	8
1863,	104	116	220	26	51	77	44	46	90	44	21	68	347	325	672	25	43.9	35	9.5	5.3	7.4
Totals and Averages from 1832 to 1864,	2648	2671	5319	958	1141	2099	663	660	1323	700	561	1261	..	..	..	36.1	42.7	39.4	7.8	6.1	7

TABLE III. (Continued.)—The Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and proportion of Recoveries per cent. on the Admissions for each year during the thirty-five Years, 1864-1898.

YEARS	Admitted.			Discharged.						Died.			Remaining Dec. 31.			Average Numbers Resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on Average Nos. Resident.			Percentage of Deaths on Total Nos. under Treatment.		
	M. F. T.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			M. F. T.			M. F. T.			M. F. T.			M. F. T.			M. F. T.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1864	109	115	224	47	58	105	18	21	39	26	20	46	322	322	644	325.9	321.7	647.6	43.2	50.4	46.8	13.2	5.9	9.5	9.4	4.3	6.9
1865	122	144	266	37	54	91	26	20	46	17	14	31	333	343	676	317.3	330.9	648.7	30.3	37.5	34.2	8.8	7.5	8.1	6.3	5.3	5.8
1866	155	175	330	48	63	111	21	37	58	44	41	85	342	351	693	341.3	343.9	685	30.9	36	33.6	10.8	7.5	9.1	7.5	5	6.2
1867	129	146	275	39	65	104	20	8	28	16	30	46	348	368	716	348.8	376.1	718.9	30.2	44.5	37.8	12.8	7.1	9.1	9.3	5.4	7.3
1868	133	146	279	43	78	121	14	15	29	19	22	41	355	365	720	345.1	366.5	711.7	32.3	53.4	43.3	13	8.2	10.5	9.3	5.8	7.5
1869	140	147	287	55	65	120	9	19	28	13	14	27	364	375	739	361.8	370.8	732.6	39.2	44.2	41.8	14.6	10.7	12.6	10.7	7.8	9.2
1870	121	144	265	58	60	118	13	20	33	32	46	78	353	367	720	346	370	716	47.9	41.6	44.5	10.6	8.1	9.3	7.6	5.7	6.6
1871	124	145	269	37	43	80	13	14	27	25	34	59	365	377	742	360.7	373.4	734.1	29.8	29.6	29.7	10.2	10.4	10.3	7.7	7.6	7.6
1872	130	122	252	45	46	91	14	16	30	21	9	30	363	391	754	370	383	753	34.6	37.7	36.1	12.7	7.5	10.2	9.4	6	7.7
1873	107	153	260	61	84	145	22	30	52	18	13	31	335	404	739	347	400	747	57	54.9	55.7	11.5	6.2	8.7	8.5	4.5	6.4
1874	151	157	308	64	85	149	29	55	84	25	18	43	340	374	714	348.6	389.6	738.2	42.3	54.1	48.3	7.7	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.3	5.4
1875	148	162	310	68	85	153	37	37	74	10	8	18	335	374	709	338.6	384.3	7.9	45.9	52.4	49.3	10.6	7.5	9	7.3	5.4	6.3
1876	180	180	360	82	78	160	46	29	75	18	7	25	333	393	726	352.3	388	740.3	45.5	43.3	44.4	11	11	11.1	7.5	7.7	7.6
1877	174	168	342	85	85	170	34	54	88	11	9	20	349	384	733	341.26	395.56	736.82	48.8	50.5	49.7	8.2	8.8	8.5	5.5	6.1	5.8
1878	205	160	365	82	71	153	33	32	65	16	8	24	383.2	401	790	383.2	393	72	40	44.3	41.9	8.3	7.8	8.1	5.7	5.6	5.7
1879	173	172	345	73	100	173	27	20	47	13	19	32	414	407	821	405.3	407.3	812.7	42.1	58.1	50.1	8.3	6.6	7.5	6	4.6	5.3
1880	160	187	347	71	94	165	47	35	82	14	12	26	416	405	821	423.2	416.6	839.8	44.3	50.2	47.5	6.1	11.0	8.5	4.4	7.7	6.1
1881	162	177	339	77	86	163	32	62	94	9	7	16	421	401	822	420.8	411.8	832.7	47.5	48.5	48	9.5	6.5	8	6.8	4.6	5.7
1882	143	186	329	52	72	124	51	76	127	12	19	31	404	381	785	414.6	391.2	805.8	36.3	38.7	37.6	11.3	9.2	10.3	8.2	6.1	7.1
1883	164	189	353	62	71	133	27	58	85	11	2	13	425	402	827	423.4	402.9	826.3	37.8	37.5	37.6	8.5	9.9	9.2	6.3	6.9	6.6
1884	161	181	342	79	53	132	36	77	113	27	9	36	416	409	825	430.9	393.1	841.9	49.0	29.2	38.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	5.5	5.4	5.5
1885	139	165	304	41	58	99	65	87	152	12	7	19	394	393	787	414.6	393.1	807.8	29.4	35.1	32.5	10.1	8.9	9.5	7.5	6.0	6.7
1886	170	164	334	62	67	129	56	54	110	17	14	31	395	394	789	400.2	395.5	795.8	36.4	42.1	38.6	8.9	6.5	7.7	6.3	4.6	5.5
1887	185	180	365	74	58	132	45	79	124	15	11	26	393	399	792	404.8	397.8	802.7	40	32.2	36.1	11.6	5.7	8.7	8.0	4.0	6.0
1888	172	176	348	53	60	113	54	55	109	15	12	27	410	408	818	410.1	406.2	816.3	30.8	34.1	32.5	8.8	10.6	9.7	6.3	7.4	6.8
1889	172	151	323	55	43	98	61	54	115	24	11	35	417	407	817	415.1	409.2	824.3	32	28.5	30.3	7.5	11.2	9.3	5.3	8.2	6.7
1890	155	177	332	51	75	126	43	40	83	12	5	17	399	417	816	400.9	418.8	819.7	32.9	42.4	37.9	16	10.7	13.3	11.2	7.7	9.4
1891	191	179	370	73	60	133	43	57	97	18	10	28	411	404	815	416	413.6	829.6	38.2	33.5	35.9	11.5	16	13.8	8.1	11	9.6
1892	214	219	433	82	81	163	54	57	111	23	9	32	414	430	847	409.3	423.6	848.8	34	35	44.4	15.2	10.6	13.0	10.3	7	8.6
1893	215	211	426	73	116	189	45	61	106	19	13	32	414	413	843	425.4	423.4	861.4	36.4	38.8	37.7	10.7	9	9.9	7.3	5.8	6.6
1894	209	245	454	76	95	171	53	80	133	14	12	26	449	433	882	438.2	423.2	881.9	45.2	38.3	41.5	12.3	9.4	10.9	8.6	6.5	7.5
1895	188	222	410	85	85	170	62	60	122	10	10	20	426	458	884	438.4	443.5	900.8	33.5	38.7	36.0	15.8	9.8	12.7	10.4	6.6	8.5
1896	245	225	470	82	87	169	52	55	107	16	10	26	451	486	937	441.7	459.1	900.8	30.0	45.7	38.0	12.1	11.1	11.6	8.1	7.2	7.6
1897	203	208	411	61	95	156	83	85	168	11	11	22	446	453	899	437.9	448.6	886.5	35.8	36.4	36.1	11.2	11.4	11.3	7.7	7.5	7.6
1898	201	250	451	72	91	163	42	52	94	21	24	45	462	483	945	447.1	463.2	910.3	35.8	36.4	36.1	11.2	11.4	11.3	7.7	7.5	7.6
Totals and Averages,	5750	6128	11878	2205.2567	4772	1324	1611	2335	624	520	1144	1483	1265	2748	389	389.8	398.5	788.3	38.4	42.0	40.3	10.7	9.0	9.8	7.6	6.1	6.8

TABLE IV.—Showing the History of the Annual Admissions since the Opening of the Asylum, with the Discharges and Deaths, and the numbers of each Year, for the last thirty-five years, remaining on 31st December 1898.

Admitted.				Of each Year's Admissions Discharged and Died in 1898.												Total Discharged and Died of each Year's Admissions to 31st December 1898.												Remaining of each Year's Admissions 31st Dec. 1898.			
YEARS.	New Cases.		Relapsed Cases.		Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			Recovered.			Relieved.			Not Improved.			Died.			M.	F.	T.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
1813 to 1832	..	..	..	..	265	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1832 to 1864	..	..	..	..	5319	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1864 to 1872*	860	876	303	408	2447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1873	74	106	33	47	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1874	98	96	53	16	308	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1875	89	100	59	62	310	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1876	113	109	67	71	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1877	104	96	70	72	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1878	125	98	80	62	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1879	116	94	57	78	345	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1880	111	128	49	59	347	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1881	108	100	54	77	339	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1882	92	120	51	66	329	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1883	115	134	49	57	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1884	102	126	59	55	342	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1885	94	111	45	54	304	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1886	114	112	56	52	334	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1887	141	138	44	42	365	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1888	120	125	52	51	348	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1889	103	99	69	52	323	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1890	115	112	40	65	332	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1891	130	120	61	59	370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1892	169	151	45	68	433	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1893	150	142	65	69	426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1894	147	161	62	84	454	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1895	152	162	36	60	410	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1896	179	146	66	79	470	3	4	7	1	7	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1897	138	126	65	82	411	23	35	58	16	16	32	6	5	11	12	23	63	79	142	46	37	83	14	10	24	29	30	59	51	52	
1898	147	167	54	83	451	45	48	93	24	26	50	13	17	30	14	20	34	45	48	93	24	26	50	13	17	30	14	20	34	105	
Totals†	4006	4055	1744	2073	11878	72	91	163	42	52	94	21	24	45	50	50	100	2171	2509	4680	1275	1550	2825	545	462	1007	1308	1134	2442	451	473
Totals‡	17462	50	53	103	..	6967	4016	462	483	945

* For particulars see Report for 1894.
† Numbers for Thirty-five Years.
‡ Since Opening of Asylum.

Summary of the Total Admissions 1864-98.						M.		F.		T.	
Per Centage of Cases	Recovered	Relieved	Not Improved	Died	Remaining	37.8	22.2	41.0	25.3	39.4	23.8
						9.5	7.5	7.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
						22.7	18.5	18.5	20.5	20.5	20.5
						7.8	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.8

TABLE V.—*Showing the Causes of Death during the*

CAUSE OF DEATH.								15 and under 20.			20 and under 25.			25 and under 30.			30 and under 35.		
								M F T			M F T			M F T			M F T		
CEREBRAL AND NERVOUS DISEASES.																			
1	General Paralysis																		
2	" " with Phthisis Pulmonalis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	1	4	..	4	
3	Cerebral Apoplexy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
4	" Thrombosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Multiple Cerebro-Spinal Sclerosis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Alcoholic Peripheral Neuritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Epilepsy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	" " with Phthisis Pulmonalis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Exhaustion from Chorea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
10	" " Mania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11	" " Melancholia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
THORACIC DISEASES.																			
12	Cardiac Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Pulmonary Phthisis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	
14	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	
15	Pulmonary Apoplexy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
ABDOMINAL DISEASES.																			
16	Tubercular Peritonitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17	Intestinal Obstruction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18	Chronic Nephritis with Uraemia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GENERAL DISEASES.																			
19	Carcinoma and Sarcoma	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Gangrene of Feet	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21	Pyæmia Secondary to Middle Ear Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Influenza	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Senile Decay with Brain Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Suicide by Precipitation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL								1	1	2	2	2	1	3	4	4	5	9	

* Ascertained by *post mortem* examination in the cases of 22 Males and 29 Females.

Year 1898, together with the Ages at Death.

	35 and under 40.			40 and under 45.			45 and under 50.			50 and under 55.			55 and under 60.			60 and under 65.			65 and under 70.			70 and under 75.			75 and under 80.			80 and under 85.			85 and under 100.			TOTALS.			
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T				
1	4	..	4	4	..	4	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	..	1	17	6	23	1			
2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	2
3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	3
4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	4
5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	5
6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	6
7	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	4	7
8	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0	2	8
9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	9
10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	2	10
11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	..	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5	11
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	4	4	8	12
13	1	1	2	..	1	1	4	..	4	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	12	13
14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	4	6	14
15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	15
16	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	16
17	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	17
18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	18
19	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	7	19
20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	20
21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	1	1	21
22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	22
23	1	1	1	3	4	..	3	3	..	2	2	..	2	2	1	12	13	23			
24	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	0	1	24
	8	2	10	6	2	8	8	6	14	4	4	8	5	4	9	5	6	11	5	7	12	1	4	5	1	3	4	1	3	4	0	1	1	50	53	103	

TABLE VI.—*Showing the Length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died, during the Year 1898.*

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Recovered.			Died.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Under 1 Month ...	6	4	10	8	7	15
From 1 to 3 Months...	24	25	49	2	7	9
„ 3 to 6 „ ...	19	29	48	2	7	9
„ 6 to 9 „ ...	7	14	21	4	4	8
„ 9 to 12 „ ...	9	9	18	6	3	9
„ 1 to 2 Years ...	6	7	13	8	6	14
„ 2 to 3 „ ...	0	1	1	7	5	12
„ 3 to 5 „ ...	0	1	1	6	1	7
„ 5 to 7 „ ...	0	0	0	1	1	2
„ 7 to 9 „ ...	1	0	1	1	2	3
„ 9 to 11 „ ...	0	0	0	1	2	3
„ 11 to 13 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 15 to 17 „ ...	0	0	0	2	2	4
„ 19 to 21 „ ...	0	0	0	1	0	1
„ 21 to 23 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 25 to 27 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 31 to 33 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 41 to 43 „ ...	0	0	0	0	1	1
„ 45 to 47 „ ...	0	0	0	0	2	2
Total ...	72	91	163	50	53	103

TABLE VII.
Showing the Duration of the Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths during the Year 1898.

CLASS.	THE ADMISSIONS.			THE DISCHARGES.						THE DEATHS.		
	THE ADMISSIONS.			Recovered.			Removed Relieved or otherwise.			THE DEATHS.		
				M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.			
FIRST CLASS. First Attack, and within Three Months on Admission	73	110	183	31	46	77	17	29	46	20	20	40
SECOND CLASS. First Attack, above Three, and within Twelve Months on Admission	32	16	48	9	4	13	10	10	20	5	3	8
THIRD CLASS. Not First Attack, and within Twelve Months on Admission	35	73	108	20	30	50	11	21	32	5	7	12
FOURTH CLASS. First Attack or not, but of more than Twelve Months on Admission	55	45	100	12	11	23	23	13	36	19	21	40
FIFTH CLASS. Congenital	6	6	12	0	0	0	2	3	5	1	2	3
TOTAL	201	250	451	72	91	163	63	76	139	50	53	103

TABLE VIII.—*Showing in Quinquennial Periods the ages of those Admitted, Recovered, and Died during the Year 1898, and of those Remaining on 31st December 1898.*

AGES.	THE ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERED.			THE DEATHS.			PATIENTS RESIDENT 31ST DECEMBER 1898.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 5 to 10 Years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 10 to 15 "	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 15 to 20 "	8	7	15	2	4	6	1	1	2	5	5	10
" 20 to 25 "	16	23	39	7	11	18	0	2	2	18	23	41
" 25 to 30 "	15	24	39	7	12	19	1	3	4	34	31	65
" 30 to 35 "	25	33	58	4	11	15	4	5	9	50	49	99
" 35 to 40 "	25	35	60	9	17	26	8	2	10	53	58	111
" 40 to 45 "	24	38	62	10	11	21	6	2	8	62	59	121
" 45 to 50 "	26	26	52	13	7	20	8	6	14	54	61	115
" 50 to 55 "	16	20	36	5	8	13	4	4	8	48	44	92
" 55 to 60 "	14	9	23	6	4	10	5	4	9	45	49	94
" 60 to 65 "	14	13	27	3	3	6	5	6	11	35	40	75
" 65 to 70 "	13	11	24	6	2	8	5	7	12	33	31	64
" 70 to 75 "	3	4	7	0	0	0	1	4	5	14	16	30
" 75 to 80 "	0	2	2	0	1	1	1	3	4	7	10	17
" 80 to 85 "	2	3	5	0	0	0	1	3	4	2	6	8
" 85 to 90 "	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
" 90 to 95 "	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Total ...	201	250	451	72	91	163	50	53	103	462	483	945
Mean Age ...	42.7	41.3	42.0	42.5	37.8	39.3	49.3	54.2	51.7	46.4	46.8	46.6

TABLE IX.

Showing the Condition as to Marriage, on Admission, in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths, during the Year 1898, and of Patients Resident. December 31, 1898.

Condition in Reference to Marriage.	The Admissions.			The Discharges.			The Deaths.			Patients Resident Dec. 31, 1898.		
				Recovered.								
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Single	102	132	234	32	42	74	17	21	38	323	293	616
Married	80	89	169	35	45	80	29	21	50	113	141	254
Widowed	19	29	48	5	4	9	4	11	15	26	49	75
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	201	250	451	72	91	163	50	53	103	462	483	945

TABLE X.—*Showing the Probable Causes of Insanity in the Patients Admitted during the Year 1898.*

CAUSES OF INSANITY.					NUMBER OF INSTANCES IN WHICH EACH CAUSE WAS ASSIGNED.								
					Admissions			No. of Cases.					
								{ M., 201; F., 250; T., 451					
					As predisposing cause.*			As exciting cause.			Total.†		
					M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
MORAL: Domestic trouble	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	1	4	5	1	4	5
Adverse circumstances	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	3	0	3	3	0	3
Mental anxiety and worry	...	...	...	...	1	0	1	17	2	19	18	2	20
Mental shock	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Overwork	...	...	...	...	1	0	1	5	1	6	6	1	7
Nursing sick persons	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Love affairs	..	...	...	...	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2
Marriage	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
PHYSICAL: Intemperance in drink	...	...	...	...	13	1	14	49	40	89	62	41	103
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	6	1	7	4	0	4	10	1	11
Immorality	...	...	...	...	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Injury to head (traumatic)	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Lactation	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	10	10	0	10	10
Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Childbirth	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	7	7
Puberty and Adolescence	...	...	...	...	7	0	7	20	29	49	27	29	56
Change of life	...	...	...	...	3	4	7	9	41	50	12	45	57
Old age	...	...	...	...	11	1	12	7	27	34	18	28	46
Privation and starvation	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Deprivation of senses	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Gross cerebral disease	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	28	7	35	28	7	35
Epilepsy	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	7	5	12	7	5	12
Phthisis	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	7	2	9	7	2	9
Influenza	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	3	2	5	3	2	5
Sunstroke	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Bright's Disease	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Chorea	...	...	...	...	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Cocaine Habit	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	2	0	2	2	0	2
Chloral Habit	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1
Hereditary influences	direct	...	...	...	23	29	52	0	0	0	23	29	52
	collateral	...	...	...	17	39	56	0	0	0	17	39	56
	both	...	...	...	9	8	17	0	0	0	9	8	17
Previous attacks	...	...	...	...	39	77	116	0	0	0	39	77	116
Congenital	...	...	...	...	0	0	0	7	6	13	7	6	13
Unknown	...	...	...	...	88	120	208	26	63	89	88	120	208

* With reference to the distinction between “predisposing” and “exciting” causes, it must be understood that no single cause is enumerated as both predisposing and exciting in the case of any individual patient.

† The figures in the Total column represent the entire number of instances in which the several causes (either alone or in combination with others) were stated to have produced the mental disorder. The excess of the aggregate of such causes over the number of patients admitted is owing to combinations of causes.

TABLE XI.—Showing the form of Mental Disorder on Admission, in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths of the Year 1898.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER,	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Asylum.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency—												
“ a, with Epilepsy	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	1	6
“ b, without Epilepsy,	5	6	11	0	0	0	0	2	2	11	13	24
Epilepsy acquired	7	5	12	2	2	4	3	1	4	20	16	36
General Paralysis of the Insane...	23	8	31	0	0	0	19	7	26	37	6	43
Mania—Simple	53	66	119	22	27	49	5	21	26	71	56	127
“ Acute...	10	31	41	5	19	24	1	2	3	9	27	36
“ Delusional	31	36	67	8	10	18	7	5	12	72	97	169
“ Chronic	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	2	27	78	105
“ Ephemeral	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
“ Suicidal	1	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1
“ Organic	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Melancholia—												
“ Simple ...	13	22	35	12	6	18	0	0	0	27	34	61
“ Hypochondriacal	2	2	4	3	1	4	2	0	2	7	3	10
“ Delusional	10	16	26	2	6	8	5	3	8	28	31	59
“ Suicidal...	26	29	55	9	11	20	4	2	6	20	25	45
“ Resistive	0	7	7	0	2	2	1	1	2	2	4	6
“ Excited...	0	6	6	2	3	5	0	3	3	0	10	10
“ Stuporose	10	6	16	6	2	8	0	2	2	10	9	19
Dementia—Secondary	7	3	10	0	0	0	2	2	4	115	69	184
“ Organic ...	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
Total...	201	250	451	72	91	163	50	53	103	462	483	945

TABLE XIII.

Forms of Insanity in those Admitted—Skæe's Classification.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
Congenital Insanity	7	6	13
Epileptic Insanity	7	5	12
Insanity of Adolescence	18	28	46
Climacteric Insanity	12	43	55
Senile Insanity	12	28	40
Puerperal Insanity	0	7	7
Insanity of Lactation	0	10	10
Insanity of Pregnancy	0	1	1
Post-Connubial Insanity	0	2	2
Insanity of Alcoholism	48	36	84
Insanity from Gross Brain Disease ...	7	5	12
General Paralysis	23	8	31
Syphilitic Insanity	3	0	3
Post-Febrile Insanity	2	1	3
Traumatic Insanity	0	0	0
Insanity of Deprivation of Senses	1	0	1
Phthisical Insanity	7	2	9
Pubescent Insanity	1	1	2
Insanity of Bright's Disease... ..	1	0	1
Insanity of Chloral Habit	1	0	1
Insanity of Cocaine Habit	1	0	1
Choreic Insanity	1	0	1
Idiopathic Insanity	15	11	26
Unknown*	34	56	90
TOTAL	201	250	451

* All the cases of marked Secondary (terminal) Dementia are reckoned as "Unknown."

TABLE XIV.

State of Bodily Health and Condition of those Admitted.

	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
In Average Health and Condition	43	40	83
In Indifferent Health and Reduced Condition	114	170	284
In Bad Health and very Exhausted Condition	44	40	84
TOTAL	201	250	451

TABLE XV.

Religious Persuasion of those Admitted.

					Males.	Females	TOTAL.
"Protestants" ...	...	...	...	...	172	221	393
Roman Catholic	...	...	...	...	23	24	47
United Presbyterian	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Plymouth Brethren	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Unknown	...	...	...	...	4	5	9
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	201	250	451

TABLE XVI.

Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths of each Month.

		Admissions.			Discharges.			Deaths.		
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January	...	16	15	31	16	15	31	6	6	12
February	...	12	24	36	13	9	22	3	3	6
March	...	16	13	29	9	16	25	3	2	5
April	...	14	27	41	8	13	21	5	4	9
May	...	18	25	43	7	10	17	5	5	10
June	...	16	17	33	6	13	19	6	3	9
July	...	21	18	39	13	15	28	3	6	9
August	...	18	20	38	12	12	24	2	5	7
September	...	14	19	33	15	21	36	3	3	6
October	...	13	18	31	11	13	24	2	3	5
November	...	22	28	50	11	10	21	5	6	11
December	...	21	26	47	14	20	34	7	7	14
TOTAL	...	201	250	451	135	167	302	50	53	103

TABLE XVII.

Illustrations of Suicidal Tendency in those Admitted.

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
Have attempted Suicide	19	26	45
Have meditated Suicide	22	24	46
Total Suicidal	41	50	91
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was attempted—</i>			
Mania	2	1	3
Melancholia	17	25	42
Total	19	26	45
<i>Forms of Insanity in which Suicide was meditated—</i>			
Mania	4	9	13
Epileptic Mania	1	1	2
Melancholia	17	14	31
Total	22	24	46
<i>Nature of the attempt—</i>			
Precipitation	3	5	8
Cut-Throat	9	4	13
Poisoning	2	8	10
Drowning	2	5	7
Strangulation	3	3	6
Knocking Head Against Wall ...	0	1	1
Going in Front of Train ...	0	1	1
Opening Vein	0	1	1

TABLE XVIII.—*Persons Recovered in 1898.*

	Males.	Females	TOTAL.
A. Recovered for the first time ...	47	59	106
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered ...	0	0	0
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered ...	0	6	6
B.* Had made one or more Recoveries in previous years ...	25	32	57
(a) Re-admitted, and again Discharged Recovered...	0	0	0
(b) Re-admitted, but not again Discharged Recovered...	4	3	7
Number of Persons Recovered...	72	91	163
Number of Cases of Recovery ...	72	91	163

* Of these Persons, 13 Males and 13 Females had made one Previous Recovery; 8 Males and 8 Females two Previous Recoveries; 1 Male and 4 Females three Previous Recoveries; 2 Males and 1 Female four Previous Recoveries; 4 Females five Previous Recoveries; 1 Female six Previous Recoveries; 1 Male seven Previous Recoveries; and 1 Female twelve Previous Recoveries.

TABLE XIX.

The Number of Pauper Lunatics Chargeable to Parishes in our District, that were not in the Royal Edinburgh Asylum on the 1st January 1899.

PARISHES.	Number of Patients.
Edinburgh	484
Leith	35
Duddingston	9
Orkney	92
TOTAL	620

R E P O R T S

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.



ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th November 1898.

THERE are 934 patients on the registers of the Asylum. Of these, 15 are voluntary inmates, 198 males and 175 females are private patients, and 253 males and 293 females are paupers. Effect has been given in these figures to the transference of 3 males from the private to the pauper list, and of 11 males and 3 females from the pauper to the private list. There are 6 private patients absent on statutory probation, 1 pauper patient absent by escape, and 4 patients resident in the seaside villa at Cockenzie.

The changes which have taken place in the population since the date of last visit are shown in the following statement :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Totals.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted	29	34	87	117	267
Discharged recovered	15	17	25	35	92
Discharged Unrecovered	6	16	28	33	83
Dead	10	12	16	19	57

In addition to the above changes 4 gentlemen and 5 ladies have been admitted as voluntary inmates, and 4 gentlemen and 6 ladies, who were voluntary inmates, have left or ceased to occupy that position.

The above figures show an increase of 34 in the number of patients on the register. There has been a decrease of 3 in the number of private patients, and an increase of 37 in the number of paupers. It is much to be regretted that the high admission rate of pauper patients, and the overcrowded condition of the

West House, continue to almost wholly prevent the reception of private patients at the lowest rate of board. Only 14 patients at this rate have been admitted since last visit, and recently a patient of this class who had been brought to the door of the Asylum had to be refused admission. It is clear that there is unfortunately no alternative until the Asylum is relieved of the majority of its paupers by the erection of the new Edinburgh District Asylum.

Of the 57 deaths, 32 are registered as due to brain diseases, 10 to phthisis pulmonalis, or other tubercular affections, 3 to heart disease, 3 to senility, 3 to cancer, and 1 to each of the following causes—pneumonia, kidney disease, suppuration of middle ear, and suicide by precipitation. *Post-mortem* examinations were made in 26 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 49 entries. Restraint was resorted to on 11 occasions in the treatment of 3 persons, either for surgical reasons or to prevent self-injury or injurious habits. Seclusion was used on 38 occasions in the treatment of 6 persons. Six accidents are recorded—one ended fatally, 3 involved fracture of bones, 1 consisted of self-inflicted wounds, and one of an attempt at suicide by setting fire to her clothing in the case of a patient who had never shown any suicidal tendencies. The fatal accident was a suicide by precipitation—the patient throwing himself through a window before his attendant, who was quite near him, could intervene. Fourteen escapes have occurred in which the patients were absent for at least one night before being brought back.

The drainage in and around the West House is at present being completely renovated. Defects have from time to time been found in the old system, and these, coupled with the fact that the drains must, from the time they were laid down, be of an antiquated character, have determined the Managers to undertake the present scheme. The work is to be thoroughly well done, the old system is to be completely removed—a large undertaking of itself—and the arrangements made with the contractors in laying down the new system are such as to secure the best material and the best workmanship. Every improvement and safeguard are being introduced in order to secure its efficient working. The outlay on this scheme will be considerable, but the importance of this improvement from a sanitary point of view cannot be overestimated.

The Asylum continues to be managed with great ability. The high standard of medical treatment, the care exercised in the investigation of the bodily and mental condition of the patients, the efficiency of the nursing arrangements in the four hospital sections, the thoroughness of the supervision by the medical staff, and the kindly and judicious manner in which the patients are treated, are features which, during a visit to this Asylum, never fail to attract attention. The only complaints on the part of the patients were of undue detention by those who were manifestly unfit for discharge. The twelve buildings of which the Asylum as a whole consists, provide in a suitable and liberal manner for the accommodation of the various classes of patients. It is impossible to speak too highly of the comforts and advantages which the patients in Craig House and the adjacent villas enjoy. Several sections of the West House have been improved in brightness and cheerfulness by repainting and redecoration. Seventy-six patients have during the season been sent to the seaside villa at Cockenzie, and have enjoyed and been benefited by the change of air and scene.

It is hoped that the building of suitable cottages near the Asylum for married members of the male staff, which was recommended in a previous entry, will be kept steadily in view.

The books and registers were examined and were found to be kept with accuracy and regularity.

JOHN FRASER,

Commissioner in Lunacy.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM,
16th, 17th, and 18th January, 1899.

THERE are 954 patients on the registers of the Asylum. Of these there are under certificates 201 male and 178 female private patients, and 256 male and 305 pauper patients. Six gentlemen and eight ladies are voluntary inmates. All the above are resident in the Asylum except 4 ladies who are living at the Seaside Home at Cockenzie, 4 male and 2 female patients who are absent on statutory probation, 1 male patient absent on pass, and 1 male patient absent by escape.

The following changes have taken place among the certificated patients between 7th November 1898, the date to which the figures in the preceding entry refer, and 16th January, the first day of the present visit.

	Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admitted.....	5	9	41	50	105
Discharged recovered...	2	2	15	17	36
Discharged unrecovered	1	3	9	9	22
Dead.....	3	4	10	9	26

During the same period, 2 ladies have been admitted as voluntary inmates, 1 gentleman and 1 lady have been discharged, and 1 gentleman has died. There has also been 1 male patient transferred from the private to the pauper list, and 5 male and 3 female patients transferred from the pauper to the private list.

In each of the 26 cases of death, brain disease is recorded in the Register as a contributory cause except in two cases. In 8 cases, phthisis pulmonalis, or pneumonia is recorded as a contributory cause. There was no death due to zymotic disease. Nineteen of the deaths occurred in the case of patients who had been admitted during the past year. *Post mortem* examinations were made in 21 cases.

The Register of Restraint and Seclusion contains 11 entries. They refer to the use of gloves in the treatment of a patient who was admitted to the Asylum suffering from the effects of attempted suicide by cut throat, and to the use of seclusion in 3 cases on account of maniacal excitement. There has been no accident since last visit involving injury to any patient. Seven

cases of escape are recorded in which the patients were absent one night before being brought back to the Asylum.

It is to be regretted that the number of patients in the Asylum shows a considerable increase during the past two years, with the result that the Institution is now greatly overcrowded. There were 894 patients on the registers in February 1896, and it was then thought proper to direct attention to the overcrowding. With a view to relieve this condition, the lunatic wards of Craiglockhart Poorhouse were extended so as to permit of their accommodating 60 additional patients, and this number of patients was transferred from the Asylum to the Poorhouse. The relief to the overcrowding has, however, only been temporary. The Asylum now contains 60 more patients than it did before the extension of the Poorhouse Wards. Not only have the 60 places vacated by the patients removed to Craiglockhart been filled up, but an addition of other 60 has been made to the population of the Asylum. The overcrowding shows itself now as it did in 1896 in the West House, where the pauper patients are resident. In that year there were 517 pauper patients on the register, and there are now 561,—an increase of 44 on what was then regarded as an excessive number. The evils of overcrowding were, as might be expected, painfully evident during the present visit, and it is therefore necessary to draw the attention of the Managers to the urgent need for taking steps to relieve it. If vacant accommodation is available in other asylums, there should be no delay in taking advantage of it. Unfortunately there is no reason to hope that the demands for accommodation in this Asylum will diminish in the immediate future. They may indeed be expected to go on increasing for some time yet.

Except for the overcrowding just referred to the Asylum was found in excellent order, and the treatment of the patients and the administration generally is carried on as usual with much ability. The condition of each patient continues to be carefully studied by Dr Clouston and his staff; and there can be no doubt that the treatment of the patients is all that great knowledge and eminent ability can dictate.

Craig House and its villa dependencies continue to afford accommodation of the best kind for the higher class patients; and everything that was seen in that section of the institution was most satisfactory.

The social life of the Asylum continues to be well developed.

Occupation, instruction, religious services, recreation, and amusement are fully provided for.

The reconstruction of the drainage at the West House, which was begun last year, is still in progress.

The books and registers of the Asylum were examined, and they were found regularly and correctly kept.

JOHN SIBBALD,

Commissioner in Lunacy.

The following Attendants have passed the Examination, held on 2nd May 1898, for the Nursing Certificate granted by the Medico-Psychological Association :—

MARGARET CLARK.
 ISABELLA GRANT.
 JESSIE GRANT.
 MARY GRANT.
 HELEN HAGGERTY.
 ISABELLA HAGGERTY.
 MARGARET JAMIESON.
 ALEXANDER KEITH.
 CATHERINE M'KENZIE.
 AGNES PATON.
 MARGARET RUSSELL.
 ELIZABETH WEST.
 JOHN YOUNG.

ABSTRACT

OF THE

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS OF INTROMISSIONS

For the Year 1898.

CHARGE.

I. Arrears of Board, etc., given up in last Account						£110	11	1
II. Patients' Boards, per Board-books—	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>					
Quarter ending 31st March 1898	£5,945	15	11	£5,975	4	5		
Do. do. 30th June ,,	5,974	8	0	6,223	10	4		
Do. do. 30th Sept. ,,	6,110	13	7	6,375	7	0		
Do. do. 31st Dec. ,,	6,136	9	11	6,509	2	3		
	£24,167	7	5	25,083	4	0		
				24,167	7	5		
						£49,250	11	5
Deduct—Repayments of Boards, etc., for Patients who left the Asylum during 1897						72	1	9
								49,178 9 8
III. Accounts due by Patients for Clothes and extraordinary furnishings of various kinds supplied through the Steward and Matrons at the expense of the Institution, and charged against the recipients—	<i>Males.</i>		<i>Females.</i>					
Quarter ending 31st March 1898	£415	13	0	£624	17	8		
Do. do. 30th June ,,	326	15	5	419	1	10		
Do. do. 30th Sept. ,,	402	0	0	574	2	4		
Do. do. 31st Dec. ,,	355	19	3	439	10	5		
	£1,500	7	8	£2,058	2	3		
				1,500	7	8		
								3,558 9 11
IV. Price of Pigs and Sundries disposed of—								
Received for Pigs Sold						454	17	8
Do. for Old Brass and Sundries						53	8	11
								508 6 7
V. Rents of Grass Parks, &c.						104	5	3
VI. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church						12	15	0
VII. Claim under Fire Insurance Policy for damage by fire at New Craig House						12	4	6
VIII. Sums Borrowed during 1898						200	0	0
IX. Balance of Account at 31st December 1898						144	7	4
Amount of the Charge						£53,829	9	4

DISCHARGE.

			Craig House.			West House.			TOTAL.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
I.	Expense of Provisions	.	7,670	8	11	8,198	3	4	15,868	12	3
II.	Do.	Clothing, Bedding, Napery, &c.	271	4	8	1,855	5	7	2,126	10	3
III.	Do.	Fuel	859	18	0	912	12	6	1,772	10	6
IV.	Do.	Gas Lighting	209	18	8	350	6	11	560	5	7
V.	Do.	Water and Wash- ing material	425	15	9	381	19	3	807	15	0
VI.	Do.	Medicines, Surgical Instruments, Dis- infectants, &c.	108	16	5	264	6	3	373	2	8
VII.	Do.	Books and Stationery	268	13	9	241	0	11	509	14	8
VIII.	Do.	Tobacco and Snuff	...	...	...	147	17	10	147	17	10
IX.	Do.	Sundry Furnishings	979	19	4	2,022	0	5	3,001	19	9
X.	Do.	Garden and Grounds	236	9	3	212	1	8	448	10	11
XI.	Public and Parochial Burdens		695	4	11	424	12	1	1,119	17	0
XII.	Interest on Loans paid		2,889	17	7	974	10	6	3,864	8	1
XIII.	Feu-duties and Stipend		763	10	5	437	18	4	1,201	8	9
XIV.	Insurance Premiums		74	7	0	53	18	8	128	5	8
XV.	Salaries and Wages		6,759	14	6	6,251	8	0	13,011	2	6
XVI.	Miscellaneous Payments		297	3	5	210	1	6	507	4	11
XVII.	Accounts paid on behalf of Pa- tients and charged against them		2,999	6	2	502	19	1	3,502	5	3
Ordinary Expenditure			25,510	8	9	23,441	2	10	48,951	11	7
XVIII. Special Expenditure :—											
1. On New Craig House			.	.	.	£1,181	11	2			
2. On West House			.	.	.	1,613	16	2			
									2,795	7	4
XIX.	Arrears of Board, &c., at 31st December 1898		.	.	.	.	.	.	165	5	7
XX.	Balance of Account at 31st December 1897		.	.	.	.	.	.	1,917	4	10
Amount of the Discharge equal to Charge									£53,829	9	4

EDINBURGH, *22nd May 1899*.—I have examined the foregoing Account Charge and Discharge of the Intromissions of the Treasurer of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane for the year from 31st December 1897 to 31st December 1898, together with the Appendices relative thereto, and in connection with the Books of the Steward and Matrons, and I now beg to report that I have found them to be correctly stated, and sufficiently vouched and instructed.

I have not, however, checked the apportionment of the whole items of Receipt and Expenditure between Craig House and the West House.

(Signed) JOHN M. HOWDEN, C.A.

ABSTRACT of ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS
of NEW CRAIG HOUSE, OLD CRAIG HOUSE, SOUTH CRAIG, BEVAN
VILLA and MYRESIDE COTTAGE.—*Year to 31st December 1898.*

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

1. Boards	£25,922 19 8
2. Extra Accounts	3,047 12 1
3. Produce and Sundries sold	267 19 1
4. Rents of Grass Parks	85 7 3
5. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	6 14 6
	<hr/>
	£29,330 12 7

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£25,510 8 9
2. Value of labour performed by tradesmen, assisted by West House patients, for New Craig House, etc.	420 0 4
3. Proportion of £300 additional, as the estimated value of pauper labour in keeping the grounds, in terms of Report by Mr Haldane, C.A.	158 2 9
	<hr/>
	26,088 11 10

Surplus Ordinary Receipts for New Craig House, etc., for 1898 £3,242 0 9

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPT.

Claim under Fire Insurance Policy, as per Branch VII. of Charge	£12 4 6
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EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS.

1. Amount of Expenditure on New Craig House during 1898, as per Branch XVIII. of foregoing Dis- charge	1,181 11 2
	<hr/>
	1,169 6 8

Excess of Receipts over Payments£2,072 14 1

ABSTRACT of ORDINARY and EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS
of the WEST HOUSE.—*Year to 31st December 1898.*

ORDINARY RECEIPTS.

1. Boards	£23,255 10 0
2. Extra Accounts	510 17 10
3. Produce and Sundries sold	240 7 6
4. Rents of Park at Tipperlinn Gate and of Railway Siding	18 18 0
5. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	6 0 6
6. Value of patients' labour performed for New Craig House, etc., as before (see New Craig House Payments 2 and 3)	578 3 1
	<hr/>
	£24,609 16 11

ORDINARY PAYMENTS.

1. Amount thereof, as stated in foregoing Discharge	£23,441 2 10
2. Thirteenth instalment to Sinking Fund	£2,701 15 1
Less—Interest on £28,985, 3s. 7d. in- cluded in No. 1 hereof	974 10 6
	<hr/>
	1,727 4 7
	<hr/>
	25,168 7 5

Excess of Ordinary Payments over Ordinary Receipts for 1898 £558 10 6

EXTRAORDINARY RECEIPTS—Nil.

EXTRAORDINARY PAYMENTS.

Amount thereof as per Br. XVIII. of Discharge	1613 16 2
	<hr/>
Excess of Payments over Receipts	<u>£2,172 6 8</u>

TABULAR VIEW of the Cost of Maintenance per Head of New Craig House, Intermediate, and Pauper Patients for the Year 1898—the numbers being: New Craig House, 196; Intermediates, 128; and Paupers, 586.

	New Craig House.			Intermediate.			Paupers.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Provisions, including Vegetables, except in so far as supplied from grounds held to be covered by cost of Gardens and Grounds No. 15	39	2	8 ¹ ₄	13	14	3	6	6	3
2. Extra diet (included in No. 1 as regards New Craig House)	...	...		1	5	2	2	3	2 ³ ₄
3. Share of Attendants' provisions do.	...	...		1	17	5	1	9	11
4. Stimulants and Cordials	...	...		...	...		0	6	10
5. Clothing	...	...		...	...		2	13	7 ¹ ₂
6. Bedding and Napery	1	7	8	0	13	2 ¹ ₂	0	13	2 ¹ ₂
7. Fuel (including fuel for electric lighting)	4	7	9	1	5	6 ³ ₄	1	5	6 ³ ₄
8. Gas Lighting	1	1	5	0	9	9 ³ ₄	0	9	9 ³ ₄
9. Water and Washing material	2	3	5 ¹ ₄	0	10	8 ¹ ₂	0	10	8 ¹ ₂
10. Medicines and Surgical Apparatus	0	11	1	0	7	4 ³ ₄	0	7	4 ³ ₄
11. Books and Stationery	1	7	5	0	6	9	0	6	9
12. Tobacco and Snuff	...	...		...	...		0	5	0 ¹ ₂
13. Furnishings and Repairs	5	0	0	4	1	3 ¹ ₄	2	11	3 ¹ ₄
14. Public and Parochial Burdens	3	10	11 ¹ ₄	0	11	10 ³ ₄	0	11	10 ³ ₄
15. Expenditure on Gardens and Grounds	1	4	1 ¹ ₂	0	5	11 ¹ ₄	0	5	11 ¹ ₄
16. Feu-Duties and Stipend	3	18	0	0	12	3 ¹ ₄	0	12	3 ¹ ₄
17. Fire Insurance	0	7	7	0	1	6 ¹ ₄	0	1	6 ¹ ₄
18. Salaries and Wages	34	9	9	9	12	6 ¹ ₄	8	11	3 ¹ ₂
19. Miscellaneous Payments	1	10	3 ³ ₄	0	5	10 ¹ ₂	0	5	10 ¹ ₂
20. Value of labour performed by tradesmen and patients for New Craig House and Intermediates	2	19	0	1	3	0	...	...
21. Instalment to Sinking Fund, as sanctioned by Court	...	...		3	15	8 ¹ ₄	3	15	8 ¹ ₄
22. Interest on New Craig House Debt	14	14	10 ¹ ₂	...	...		...	...
<i>Deduct—</i>	117	16	0 ¹ ₂	41	0	3 ¹ ₂	33	14	1 ¹ ₂
1. From New Craig House									
(1.) Price of Pigs and Sundries sold	£1	7	4						
(2.) Rents of Grass Parks	0	8	8 ¹ ₂						
(3.) Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	0	0	8						
	1	16	8 ¹ ₂						
2. From Paupers—									
(1.) Price of Pigs, etc., sold, including Rents	0	7	5 ¹ ₄						
(2.) Value of labour performed by them for New Craig House and Intermediate patients	1	4	9						
	...	...		...	...		1	12	2 ¹ ₄
3. From Intermediates—									
Price of Pigs, etc., sold, including Rents, as above	...	...		0	7	5 ¹ ₄			
Cost per head during 1898	115	19	4	40	12	9 ³ ₄	32	1	10 ³ ₄

The average number of Patients, Officers, and Domestics during the Year ending					
31st December 1897 was	.	.	.	.	1117
Do.	do.	.	do.	31st December 1898	1140
Decrease in 1898					23

The Cost of Provisions per head during the Year ending 31st Dec. 1897 was £13 15 7 ³ / ₄					
Do.	do.	.	do.	31st December 1898 was	13 18 4 ³ / ₄
Increase in 1898					£0 2 9

CONTRAST of ORDINARY RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS for the Year 1898
with the Previous Year.

1897.	RECEIPTS.	1898.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
47,736 6 10	I. Boards	49,178 9 8
3,327 19 7	II. Extra Accounts due by Patients	3,553 9 11
	III. Produce and Sundries sold—	
174 15 11	1. Price received for Pigs, etc.	454 17 8
... ...	2. Do. for Rags and Sundries	53 8 11
102 6 3	IV. Rent of Craig House Grass Parks	104 5 3
... ...	V. Price of Clothing supplied to Paupers leaving	
77 12 5	Institution	
13 18 6	VI. Seat Rents in St Cuthbert's Church	12 15 0
<u>51,432 19 6</u>		<u>53,362 6 5</u>
	PAYMENTS.	
	I. PROVISIONS.	
1,446 19 11	Bread, Flour, etc.	1,603 13 5
3,609 0 9	Butcher Meat, etc.	3,467 7 9
138 14 0	Extract of Meat, etc.	140 17 5
206 9 0	Preserved Meat	297 0 7
659 1 6	Fish and Salt Herrings	708 8 8
217 10 4	Game and Fowl	231 17 2
2,246 16 11	Milk and Cream	2,224 17 6
128 12 10	Fresh Butter	134 11 5
571 12 11	Tea	661 14 7
235 9 8	Coffee and Chicory and Cocoa	240 15 0
347 13 7	Sugar	306 7 5
1,230 4 7	Salt Butter	1202 3 0
489 4 10	Cheese	349 4 6
251 12 9	Currants, Raisins, Fruits, etc.	272 0 11
139 17 2	Arrowroot, Corn Flour, Tapioca, Rice, etc.	156 14 5
290 13 11	Ham, Bacon, and Lard	355 14 8
70 6 11	Salt, Mustard, Pepper, and Spices	80 13 9
39 18 3	Vinegar, Ketchup, and other Sauces	42 14 4
250 13 6	Oatmeal	261 18 9
73 10 6	Barley	85 4 2
52 0 8	Peas	56 13 6
1,239 11 1	Eggs	1,211 5 3
477 13 7	Potatoes, Carrots, and other Vegetables	837 5 1
445 15 2	Ale, Porter, and Beer	360 5 5
84 16 6	Aerated Waters, etc.	82 15 5
431 11 1	Wines and Spirits	477 17 3
150 14 0	Sundries	283 12 8
<u>15,525 5 11</u>	{ Deduct—Wines, Spirits, Porter, and Ale included	<u>16,133 14 0</u>
	in the above expenditure and chargeable against	
	New Craig House patients carried to Branch	
	XVII. £246 5 3	
	{ Do. against West Ho. private patients do. 18 16 6	
280 17 9		265 1 9
<u>15,244 8 2</u>	New Craig House (including share of Servants,	<u>15,868 12 3</u>
	Attendants, and Laundry Maids' pro-	
7,631 11 4	visions) £7,670 8 11	
7,612 16 10	West House 8,198 3 4	
<u>15,244 8 2</u>		<u>15,868 12 3</u>

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1897.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>			1898.
£ s. d.	II. CLOTHING, BEDDING, NAPERY, &c.			£ s. d.
57 7 3	Wincey	.	.	83 8 3½
34 15 0	Flannel	.	.	43 13 7½
132 13 9	Cotton Goods	.	.	133 6 2
...	Muslin	.	.	1 11 6½
5 11 0	Shawls	.	.	5 5 0
46 8 9	Corduroy	.	.	72 4 0
23 3 3½	Shirting	.	.	21 3 0
170 11 10	Tweeds	.	.	112 14 7
47 2 0	Worsted	.	.	59 14 0
15 3 0	Socks	.	.	21 17 0
88 19 7½	Plaiding	.	.	113 7 2
99 6 3½	Blankets	.	.	179 6 0
164 9 6	Sheetings	.	.	210 14 2½
18 8 2	Quilts	.	.	33 1 6
22 3 0	Bed Tick	.	.	14 13 10
14 13 9	Bed Covers	.	.	15 12 1½
159 3 7	Linen and Dowlas	.	.	82 6 4
26 13 8	Towelling	.	.	46 18 11½
28 10 11	Canvas and Pack Sheet	.	.	52 18 0½
12 4 7	Table Damask	.	.	23 8 1
17 19 3	Toileting and Toilet Covers	.	.	7 15 0
7 3 6	Stays	.	.	10 19 3
134 8 3	Hats, Caps, Bonnets, etc.	.	.	30 13 2
241 0 11	Boots, Shoes, Clogs, and Canvas shoes	.	.	314 12 7
35 1 5	Leather for Shoes, etc.	.	.	29 1 6
20 16 1	Waterproof Sheeting	.	.	6 19 6
44 18 9	Hair for Beds, etc.	.	.	31 17 6
108 1 10½	Thread, Buttons, Braid, and other Sundries	.	.	106 15 4
103 2 6	Cost of making suits for Gatekeepers and others	.	.	88 11 0
9 15 6	Handkerchiefs, Table Napkins, and Glass Cloths	.	.	21 5 0
168 5 0	Uniform Materials	.	.	150 16 11½
2,058 2 1				2126 10 3
1,897 3 7	III. FUEL.			1772 10 6
	Coal	.	.	
	IV. LIGHTING.			
576 17 2	Gas	.	.	557 1 6
2 12 6	Candles, etc.	.	.	3 4 1
579 9 8				560 5 7
	V. WATER AND WASHING MATERIALS.			
556 19 0	Water	.	.	528 15 0
248 18 3	Soap	.	.	246 0 9
23 4 8	Soda	.	.	3 8 10
35 19 7	Starch and Laundry Accounts, etc.	.	.	29 10 5
865 1 6				807 15 0
	VI. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.			
283 12 0	Drugs, etc.	.	.	263 14 0
62 17 0	Disinfectants	.	.	53 9 6
35 2 7	Surgical Instruments	.	.	21 14 11
...	Medical Fees, etc.	.	.	10 10 0
27 0 6	Sundries paid by Steward	.	.	23 14 3
408 12 1				373 2 8

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1897.			PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1898.		
£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
			VII. BOOKS AND STATIONERY.			
42	4	4	Books	28	4	3
88	17	3	Stationery	115	11	11
24	19	5	Bookbinding, &c.	18	0	1
301	17	10	Newspapers, Periodicals, Printing, etc.	347	18	5
457 18 10				509 14 8		
161 2 11			VIII. TOBACCO AND SNUFF	147 17 10		
			IX. FURNISHINGS FOR HOUSE AND REPAIRS.			
347	0	3	Ironmongery, Cutlery, etc.	341	0	5
117	13	2	Furniture, etc.	235	10	10
321	2	9	Crockery and Crystal	326	5	9
289	6	10	Carpets, Linoleum, etc.	231	13	10
106	15	7	Brushes and Door Mats	63	10	5
19	6	3	Glass	21	15	8
318	17	11	Oils, Varnish and Drysalts	301	12	7
34	4	6	Corks	31	0	0
211	10	0	Wood for Repairs	120	19	6
728	0	5	Painter Work	453	7	2
181	16	3	Plumber do.	236	13	9
24	9	2	Sacks, Rope, and Twine	12	14	2
23	17	10	Bricks, Lime, Cement	22	9	10
35	0	6	Indiarubber and Waterproof Goods	54	2	11
41	5	0	Bell-hanging	50	11	3
53	7	11	Engineering	22	3	7
46	3	9	Baskets and Hampers	2	5	0
...	...	...	Window Blinds . . . . .	...	...	...
58	3	0	Fire Apparatus . . . . .	...	...	...
22	5	5	Plaster-work	4	12	9
5	0	0	Bathbrick and Pipeclay, etc.	1	8	0
13	17	0	Chimney Cleaning, etc. . . . .	...	...	...
29	13	2	Metal Casting	42	11	10
58	10	10	Electric Light Fittings	93	17	8
413	18	5	Sundries	331	12	10
3,501 5 9				3,001 19 9		
			X. GARDEN AND GROUNDS.			
133	8	5	Plants, Seeds, etc.	151	12	3
28	3	1	Manure	43	9	1
18	18	0	Pigs' and Horses' Meat	13	9	8
9	14	3	Garden Implements and repairs to same	23	13	0
49	5	11	Straw	64	4	2
22	1	0	Pigs Bought . . . . .	...	...	...
17	6	1	Shoeing Horses and Repairing Harness	12	10	4
...	...	...	Veterinary Surgeon . . . . .	...	...	...
46	2	5	Road Metal and Gravel	83	4	1
205	3	7	Fencing	45	19	4
3	8	4	Thrashing Crop	3	5	3
4	7	5	Sundries	7	3	9
537 18 6				448 10 11		

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1897.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1898.
£ s. d.	XI. PUBLIC AND PAROCHIAL BURDENS.	£ s. d.
2 9 6	County Rates	2 10 5
255 6 10	Property and Income Tax	247 10 7
0 4 4	Land Tax	0 4 4
185 10 0	House Duty	188 7 9
360 0 8	Burgh Rates	370 13 1
298 13 7	Poor and School Rates	283 12 10
4 10 0	Assessed Taxes	4 10 0
15 8 4	Public Water Rate	22 8 0
1,122 3 3		1,119 17 0
3,879 7 0	XII. INTEREST ON DEBT	3,864 8 1
1,173 8 0	XIII. FEU DUTIES AND STIPEND.	1,173 9 0
23 7 2	Feu Duties	27 19 9
	Stipend	
1,196 15 2		1,201 8 9
125 11 6	XIV. INSURANCE	128 5 8
2,000 0 0	XV. SALARIES AND WAGES.	2,000 0 0
500 0 0	Physician-Superintendent	510 1 0
123 15 0	Four Assistant Physicians	150 0 0
200 0 0	Pathologist (including contribution for Joint Patho- logist)	200 0 0
315 0 0	Chaplain	315 0 0
105 0 0	Steward	105 0 0
145 0 0	Gardener	145 0 0
52 0 0	Storekeeper	52 0 0
20 0 0	Gatekeeper	20 0 0
750 0 0	Organist	750 0 0
70 0 0	Treasurer and Clerk	70 0 0
320 12 0	Auditor	353 2 2
90 0 0	Servants employed in Laundry	98 14 0
265 0 0	Matron of West House	265 0 0
7,755 3 10	Matrons of Craig House, Old Craig House, & So. Craig Attendants' Wages	7,784 1 10
108 5 9	Annuities to Old Attendants	125 13 6
...	Honorarium to Miss Williamina Milne for acting as interim Matron	15 0 0
...	Do. to Dr Middlemass for discharging the duties of Physician-Superintendent during Dr Clouston's illness	52 10 0
12,819 16 7		13,011 2 6
20 4 1	XVI. MISCELLANEOUS.	11 12 0
74 17 6	Advertising and Printing	64 18 10
52 13 2	Cab Hires	91 10 8
165 1 7	Law Expenses	169 4 10
47 11 10	Postages, Porters, Telegrams, Bank Exchanges, etc.	68 18 2
19 5 0	Rewards to Patients	20 1 3
7 7 0	National Telephone Company	7 7 0
1 0 0	Fee for Inventory and Valuation of Stock . . . . .	...
...	Rent of Seat in Church at Cockenzie	8 0 8
5 5 0	Stabling at Cockenzie . . . . .	...
	Fee for preparing Plan for bringing water from Craighouse to Asylum pond . . . . .	...
393 5 2	Carry forward	441 13 5

CONTRAST of RECEIPTS and PAYMENTS—*Continued.*

1897.	PAYMENTS— <i>Continued.</i>	1898.
£ s d.		£ s d.
	XVI. MISCELLANEOUS— <i>Continued.</i>	
393 5 2	Brought forward, . . .	441 13 5
...	Rev. C. M. Black for conducting Services at Craig House during 1897 . . .	26 5 0
...	Funeral Expenses of Duncan Steel, late Electrical Engineer at New Craig House . . .	11 14 6
...	Hire of Marquee, etc., in connection with visit of British Medical Association . . .	17 18 6
18 0 0	Window Cleaning . . .	9 3 6
0 10 0	Sundries . . .	0 10 0
411 15 2		507 4 11
	XVII. ACCOUNTS PAID and MONEYS ADVANCED on behalf of individual Patients, against whom the same are charged.	
2,965 9 6	Total . . .	3,237 3 6
280 17 9	Add—Expense of Wines, Spirits, Porter, and Ale chargeable to individual patients, and carried from Branch I. . .	265 1 9
3,246 7 3		3,502 5 3
	XVIII. SPECIAL EXPENDITURE.	
	1. On New Craig House.	
331 16 3	Mason and Joiner Work . . .	...
100 0 0	Smith Work . . .	...
575 0 0	Plaster Work . . .	886 13 7
5 19 7	Slater Work . . .	...
800 0 0	Plumber Work . . .	143 6 5
159 9 8	Heating . . .	...
...	Ironmongery . . .	20 0 0
744 19 6	Electric Lighting . . .	131 11 2
20 9 0	Painting . . .	...
30 0 0	Furniture . . .	...
36 12 0	Smoke Curing . . .	...
26 0 0	Rustic House . . .	...
315 0 0	Honorarium to Treasurer. . .	...
1,000 0 0	Architect . . .	...
599 4 9	Expenses connected with New Loans . . .	...
321 6 3	2. On West House . . .	661 11 2
...	Boiler House . . .	452 5 0
...	Boiler . . .	500 0 0
...	Drainage . . .	...
26 12 6	3. Expenses connected with Sale of East House . . .	...
5,092 9 6		2,795 7 4
110 11 1	XIX. ARREARS OF BOARD, ETC. . .	165 5 7

CONTRAST of TOTAL PROVISIONS, &c., supplied from Store for the
Year 1898 with the previous Year.

1897.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1898.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
12,720 lbs.	Preserved Meat . . .	12,708 lbs.	.....	18 lbs.
129,517 ,,	Butcher Meat . . .	126,310 ,,	.....	3,207 ,,
16,877 ,,	Oxheads . . .	17,467 ,,	590 lbs.	.....
8,641 ,,	Pork and Ham . . .	8,701 ,,	60 ,,	.....
90,586 loaves	4 lb. Loaves . . .	93,071 loaves	2,485 loaves	.....
111,041 rolls	Rolls . . .	112,159 rolls	1,118 rolls	.....
4,780 doz.	Biscuits . . .	5,006 doz.	226 doz.	.....
48,654 lbs.	Oatmeal . . .	50,216 lbs.	1,562 lbs.	.....
13,839 ,,	Flour . . .	13,745 ,,	.....	94 lbs.
17,441 ,,	Barley . . .	18,159 ,,	718 ,,	.....
13,713 ,,	Peas . . .	14,066 ,,	353 ,,	.....
9,955 ,,	Rice (Whole) . . .	7,606 ,,	.....	2,349 ,,
6,620 ,,	Tea . . .	6,752 ,,	132 ,,	.....
4,111 ,,	Coffee . . .	4,322 ,,	211 ,,	.....
46,457 ,,	Sugar (Raw) . . .	47,196 ,,	739 ,,	.....
6,578 ,,	Sugar (Loaf) . . .	6,656 ,,	78 ,,	.....
1,940 ,,	Butter (Fresh) . . .	1,920 ,,	.....	20 ,,
25,892 ,,	Butter (Salt) . . .	27,210 ,,	1,318 ,,	.....
47,734 gals.	Milk (Sweet) . . .	46,783 gals.	.....	951 gals.
12,265 ,,	Milk (Skim) . . .	12,567 ,,	302 gals.	.....
19,437 lbs.	Cheese . . .	18,010 lbs.	.....	1,427 lbs.
21,233 doz.	Eggs . . .	20,938 doz.	.....	295 doz.
23,615 lbs.	Salt (Common and Table)	21,728 lbs.	.....	1,887 lbs.
2,056 ,,	Currants . . .	1,965 ,,	.....	91 ,,
1,075 ,,	Starch . . .	1,371 ,,	296 lbs.	.....
26,817 ,,	Soda . . .	30,247 ,,	3,330 ,,	.....
41,184 ,,	Soap (yellow and soft) .	40,801 ,,	.....	383 ,,
12,299 gals.	Beer . . .	11,901 ,,	.....	398 gals.
839 bolls	Potatoes . . .	877 bolls	38 bolls.	.....

CONTRAST of VALUE of STOCK on hand in Store at 31st December
1898 with the previous Year.

1897.	PROVISIONS, &c.	1898.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1,050 11 3	Groceries and Stimulants (including Baker's Stock)	899 18 7	...	150 12 8
762 16 2	House Furnishings . . .	664 12 4	...	98 3 10
179 2 5	Male Clothing . . .	221 4 8	42 2 3	...
127 4 9	Female do. . .	140 3 8	12 18 11	...
273 15 8	Ironmongery and Tin Goods .	284 19 0	11 3 4	...
110 0 0	Amount for Pigs . . .	140 0 0	30 0 0	...
50 0 0	Oats, Barley, Wheat, &c. .	40 0 0	...	10 0 0
2,553 10 3		2,390 18 3	96 4 6	258 16 6
		2,553 10 3	258 16 6	
	Increase .	162 12 0	162 12 0	

STATE OF DEBT due by NEW CRAIG HOUSE, &c., of the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1898.

Amount thereof	£77,700 0 0
<i>Add</i> —1. Balance due to West House	£4,637 15 7
2. Do. due on the foregoing Account	144 7 4
	<hr/>
	4,782 2 11
	<hr/>
	£82,482 2 11
	<hr/>

STATE OF FINANCES of NEW CRAIG HOUSE for 1898.

1. Profit for year 1898, as before	£3,242 0 9
2. Do. on Intermediates for year 1898, as before	181 18 9
	<hr/>
	£3,423 19 6

Add—

1. Sum borrowed during 1898, as per Charge of foregoing Account	£200 0 0
	<hr/>
	3,623 19 6

Deduct—

1. Excess of Payments over Receipts at 31st December 1897	£32 10 7
2. Balance due to West House at 31st December 1897	£5,264 16 5
Less Balance due to West House at 31st December 1898	4,637 15 7
	<hr/>
	627 0 10
3. Balance on Account at 31st December 1897	1,917 4 10
Less Balance due on Account at 31st December 1898	144 7 4
	<hr/>
	1,772 17 6
4. Balance of Special Expenditure for New Craig House during 1898, as before	1,169 6 8
	<hr/>
	3,601 15 7

Excess of Receipts over Payments at 31st December 1898	22 3 11
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The above Sum of £22, 3s. 11d. is accounted for as follows:—

Arrears of Board at close of foregoing Account	£165 5 7
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Deduct—

Balance of Arrears of Board at 31st December 1884, when the indebtedness of the West House was fixed by the Court, under deduction of arrears written off since that date	143 1 8
	<hr/>
	£22 3 11
	<hr/>

STATE OF DEBT due by the WEST HOUSE of the ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, as at 31st December 1898.

Amount thereof	£34,250 0 0
<i>Deduct</i> —Debt due by New Craig House	4,637 15 7
	<hr/>
	£29,612 4 5
	<hr/>

STATE showing the Operation of the SINKING FUND during 1898, and contrasting the amount of the Actual Debt at the close of that Year with the Debt as estimated by the late Mr James Martin, C.A., in his "Report on the creation of a Sinking Fund."

Estimated Debt.	WEST HOUSE.	Actual Debt.
£ s. d.		£ s. d.
32,868 13 0	Amount of Debt at 31st December 1897 . .	28,985 3 7
	<i>Add—</i>	
	1. Excess of Payments over Receipts £2,172 6 8	
	2. Profit on Intermediates . . . 181 18 9	
1,314 14 11	3. One Year's Interest to 31st Dec. 1898 974 10 6	3,328 15 11
34,183 7 11		32,313 19 6
	<i>Deduct—</i>	
2,701 15 1	Fourteenth Instalment to Sinking Fund . .	2,701 15 1
31,481 12 10		29,612 4 5

A B S T R A C T

OF THE

TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS

WITH THE

FUNDS ADMINISTERED BY THE CHARITY COMMITTEE

FOR THE YEAR 1898.

CHARGE.

I. Balance at close of last Account	.	.	.	.	.	£54	5	9
II. Interests received	.	.	.	.	.	322	4	8
III. Income-Tax recovered	.	.	.	.	.	39	12	6
							<u>£416</u>	<u>2 11</u>

DISCHARGE.

I. Sums paid to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane in relief of Patients' Boards	.	.	.	.	.	£341	4	6
II. Grants made in aid of Patients' Boards from Legacy of £450 bequeathed by the late Miss Milburgh Mowbray	.	.	.	.	.	59	0	0
III. Expense of Management	.	.	.	.	.	10	18	8
IV. Balance due by Treasurer at 31st December 1898	.	.	.	.	.	4	19	9
							<u>£416</u>	<u>2 11</u>

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1898.

I. Sum in Bond and Disposition in Security over Asylum property	.	.	.	.	.	£9,600	0	0
II. Balance due by Treasurer, as above	.	.	.	.	.	4	19	9
							<u>£9,604</u>	<u>19 9</u>

EDINBURGH, 22nd May 1899.—I have examined the foregoing Account, and the appended State of Funds, and having checked them in connection with the Vouchers and Instructions, find them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed—the balance due by the Treasurer at 31st December 1898 being Four pounds nineteen shillings and ninepence.

(Signed) JOHN M. HOWDEN, C.A.

A B S T R A C T

OF THE

TREASURER'S INTROMISSIONS

WITH THE

FUNDS BEQUEATHED BY THE LATE MRS BEVAN

FOR THE YEAR 1898.

CHARGE.

I. Balance of Revenue at close of last Account	£109 16 6
II. Share of Fund <i>in medio</i> found due to Mrs Bevan's Trustees as Claimants in Action of Multiplepoinding raised by Miss Catherine Duncan's Trustees	309 3 6
III. Revenue received during the year	428 0 5
IV. Income-Tax recovered	33 17 1
	£880 17 6

DISCHARGE.

I. Balance of Over-invested Capital at close of last Account	£45 7 10
II. Government duties and expenses in connection with the Share of Fund <i>in medio</i> of Miss Duncan's estate found due to Mrs Bevan's Trustees	48 2 0
III. Loan to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane	200 0 0
IV. Payments made to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane in relief of Patients' Boards during the year	517 11 4
V. Expense of Management	16 10 7
VI. Balance due by Treasurer at 31st December 1898	53 5 9
	£880 17 6

STATE OF FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER 1898.

Amount lent to Royal Edinburgh Asylum for the Insane	£12,700 0 0
Balance due by Treasurer as above	53 5 9
	£12,753 5 9

EDINBURGH, 22nd May 1899.—I have examined the foregoing Account and State of Funds, and having compared them with the Vouchers and Instructions, find them to be correctly stated and sufficiently vouched and instructed—the balance due by the Treasurer at 31st December 1898, being £53 5 9

As follows :—*Capital*—Balance due by Treasurer £15 13 8

Revenue—Balance due by Treasurer 37 12 1

£53 5 9

(Signed) JOHN M. HOWDEN, C.A.

STATEMENT OF WORK

DONE AT

THE ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM

DURING THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER 1898.

The Work is estimated by charging Journeymen's Wages only.

I. TAILORS.

67 Tweed Jackets, at 7s.	£23	9	0
67 Tweed Vests, at 2s. 6d.	8	7	6
1 Coat, at 10s.	0	10	0
13 Tweed Trousers, at 3s. 6d.	2	5	6
272 Corduroy Trousers, at 2s. 6d.	34	0	0
502 Plaiding Drawers, at 2d.	4	3	8
483 Plaiding Shirts, at 2d.	4	0	6
15 Check Linen Dresses, at 5s.	3	15	0
8 Flannel Jackets, at 3s.	1	4	0
1 Sailcloth Polka, at 5s.	0	5	0
36 Bed Quilts, at 5s.	9	0	0
1 Combination Suit, at 10s.	0	10	0
3 Moleskin Trousers, at 3s. 6d.	0	10	6
13 Quilted Dresses, at 5s.	3	5	0
1 Cricketer's Trousers, at 3s. 6d.	0	3	6
4 Sailcloth Quilts, at 5s.	1	0	0
Repairs, including Carpet-making, etc.	103	11	9

£200 0 11

II. SHOEMAKERS.

Making 2 Pairs of Men's Lacing Boots, at 6s. 6d.	0	13	0
„ 9 Pairs of Men's Boots, at 5s. 6d.	2	9	6
„ 10 Pairs of Women's Lock Boots, at 3s. 6d.	1	15	0
„ 1 Pair of Women's Lacing Shoes, at 5s.	0	5	0
„ 2 Pairs of Leather Gloves, at 3s. 6d.	0	7	0
„ 15 Key Belts, at 3d.,	0	3	9
Repairing Men's and Women's Boots and Shoes	68	5	0

73 18 3

Carry forward . . . £273 19 2

STATEMENT OF WORK—*Continued.*

Brought forward . . . £273 19 2

III. ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS.

Amount of Engineer and Blacksmith Work for Western Department	£86	7	6	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	28	5	6	
Do. do. for Workshops and Garden	33	0	0	
				147 13 0

IV. UPHOLSTERERS.

Amount of General Upholstery Work and Repairs for Western Department	£71	11	0	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	41	7	6	
				112 18 6

V. PRINTERS.

Amount of Printer Work for Craig House and Western Departments	120	0	0	
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VI. PLUMBERS, GASFITTERS, AND TINSMITHS.

Plumber, Gasfitter, and Tinsmith Work for Western Department	£67	14	9	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	28	10	8	
				96 5 5

VII. CARPENTERS.

Amount of General Cabinet and Joiner Work, Repairs to Fabric and Furniture, etc., for Western Department	£148	10	1	
Do. do. for Craig House Department	75	11	4	
Do. do. for Workshops and Garden Implements	23	0	11	
Amount for Coffins	4	9	0	
				251 11 4

VIII. MASONS, GLAZIERS, PLASTERERS, AND SLATERS.

Mason, Glazier, Plasterer, and Slater Work in Western Department	£95	5	1	
Do. do. in Craig House Department	51	17	0	
				147 2 1
				<u>£1,149 9 6</u>

JAMES C. GRAY, *Steward.*

Articles Made by Females in West House.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
502 Men's drawers } at 0s 10d	41	0	10		Brought forward,	136	5	10	
483 Men's shirts }					238 Wincey dresses ... 3s	0d	35	14	0
60 Mattress covers ... 1s	0d	3	0	0	530 Roller and bath				
130 Palliasses ... 1s	0d	6	10	0	towels ... 0s	0½d	1	2	1
72 Pillow covers ... 0s	1d	0	6	0	363 Hand do. ... 0s	0½d	0	15	1
30 Blinds ... 0s	4d	0	10	0	234 Hand do., fine ... 0s	0½d	0	9	9
24 Table napkins ... 0s	0½d	0	1	0	1469 Sheets ... 0s	1d	6	2	5
140 Nurses' caps ... 0s	3d	1	15	0	534 Sheets, fine ... 0s	1d	2	4	6
350 Men's scarfs ... 0s	2d	2	18	4	34 Table cloths ... 0s	0½d	0	1	5
80 Pudding cloths ... 0s	0½d	0	3	4	17 Strong dresses ... 3s	0d	2	11	0
60 Tea bags ... 0s	1d	0	5	0	26 Toilet covers ... 0s	1d	0	2	2
50 Muslin blinds ... 0s	1d	0	4	2	18 Feeding bibs ... 0s	1d	0	1	6
48 Glass cloths ... 0s	0½d	0	2	0	360 Pairs stockings ... 0s	9d	13	10	0
80 Bed covers... 0s	1d	0	6	8	138 Pairs socks ... 0s	6d	3	9	0
70 Counterpanes ... 0s	1d	0	5	10	386 Pairs stockings,				
250 Uniform aprons ... 0s	6d	6	5	0	re-footed... 0s	6d	9	13	0
60 Lace collars ... 0s	3d	0	15	0	210 Pairs socks ... 0s	4d	3	10	0
617 Chemises ... 0s	4d	10	5	8	14 Chair covers ... 1s	0d	0	14	0
299 Night gowns ... 0s	4d	4	19	8	900 Shawls, blankets,				
580 Striped shirts ... 0s	8d	19	6	8	etc., marked ... 0s	0½d	1	17	6
432 Flannel semits ... 0s	4d	7	4	0	260 Dusters ... 0s	0½d	0	10	10
258 Plaiding petti-					18 Blouses ... 1s	0d	0	18	0
coats ... 0s	3d	3	4	6	232 Bonnets and hats,				
477 Check aprons ... 0s	1d	1	19	9	trimmed ... 0s	9d	8	14	0
95 Women's dowlas					18 Long night				
aprons ... 0s	5d	1	19	7	gowns ... 0s	10d	0	15	0
216 Men's do. ... 0s	5d	4	10	0	8 Dressing gowns ... 3s	6d	1	8	0
1081 Pillow slips ... 0s	1d	4	10	1	16 Caps ... 1s	6d	1	4	0
80 Gingham dresses ... 3s	0d	12	0	0	54 Chemises, fine ... 0s	6d	1	7	0
151 Upper petticoats ... 0s	3d	1	17	9	64 Stuff dresses ... 5s	6d	17	12	0
Carry forward,		£136	5	10			£250	12	1

Articles Repaired by Females in West House.

		£	s.	d.			£	s.	d.
1048 Shirts, white, etc., at 1d	4	7	4		Brought forward,	76	9	2	
1586 Flannel do. ... 1d	6	12	2		2000 Men's jackets ... 1d	8	6	8	
6290 Striped do. ... 1d	26	4	2		340 Dowlas aprons ... 1d	1	8	4	
380 Night gowns ... 1d	1	11	8		204 Table cloths ... 1d	0	17	0	
264 Collars, etc. ... 1d	1	2	0		140 Counterpanes ... 1d	0	11	8	
1600 Chemises ... 1d	6	13	4		4000 Sheets ... 1d	16	13	4	
270 Pairs cotton drawers ... 1d	1	2	6		1024 Pillow slips ... 1d	4	5	4	
1000 Under flannels... 1d	4	3	4		40 Check aprons ... 1d	0	3	4	
2230 Plaiding petticoats ... 1d	9	5	10		260 Pinafores ... 1d	1	1	8	
300 Upper do. ... 1d	1	5	0		200 Pairs blankets ... 1d	0	16	8	
102 Night gowns ... 1d	0	8	6		4884 Pairs socks ... 1d	20	7	0	
780 Gowns ... 1d	3	5	0		4540 Pairs stockings ... 1d	18	18	4	
2500 Men's drawers ... 1d	10	8	4						
Carry forward,		£76	9	2			£149	18	6

W. MILNE, *Matron.*

Articles made by Females in Craig House Department.

20 Shawls.	150 Worsted work	5 Sofa covers.
36 Chemises.	360 Articles of Clothing	10 Chair covers.
20 Pairs drawers.	for Charity.	17 Table cloths.
40 Coloured petticoats.	30 Trimming, sewed.	3 Tray do.
20 Flannel do.	30 Embroidery.	36 Table napkins.
400 Pairs worsted stockings	25 Crochet.	32 Pairs blankets, marked.
and socks.	12 Muslin window blinds	25 Towels.
370 Aprons.	25 Quilts, hemmed.	315 Sundries.
20 Pairs slippers, sewed.	300 Dusters.	

Articles Repaired by Females in Craig House Department.

176 Gowns.	30 Pairs cotton stockings.	50 Quilts.
15 Shawls.	1600 Pairs socks.	30 Pairs blankets.
320 Night gowns.	370 Flannel Shirts.	300 Pillow slips.
5 Night caps.	300 Aprons.	40 Towels.
350 Chemises.	50 Pocket handkerchiefs.	6 Sofa covers.
300 Pairs drawers.	180 Slip bodices.	20 Chair do.
150 Coloured petticoats.	50 Pairs stays.	50 Table cloths.
140 Flannel do.	70 Collars.	50 Toilet covers.
250 Flannel underdresses.	56 Linen sleeves.	30 Table napkins.
680 Pairs worsted stock'gs.	580 Shirts.	350 Sundries.

A. E. PETER, *Matron.*

